



CORPORATION OF GLASGOW

Public Health Department

EDUCATION HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT

ON THE

Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st JULY, 1941

Ordered by the Committee on Health to be printed

CORPORATION OF GLASGOW—PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT



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GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT is the thirty-second issued since medical inspection began in the Glasgow schools in 1909 ; it is the eleventh report on a complete year's work made since the school medical service was transferred to the Public Health Department. It should have been the third of a new series of reports in the revised form suggested by the Department of Health for Scotland, but the practical abandonment of systematic inspection in Session 1939-40 precluded the provision of records in the shape desired for that year. This report is therefore only the second of this series in the revised form, and on the routine inspection side any comparisons made are with the report for 1939—the first of the new series.

The Session now under review was characterised by a return to more normal conditions of school opening and of medical inspection. The routine work was interrupted to some extent by the commencement of a diphtheria immunisation campaign towards the end of 1940 and by a considerable degree of evacuation in the spring of the year, in connection with which a number of clearing-houses were established and maintained during the month of April. In the work of diphtheria immunisation many first aid posts lent valuable aid, and inoculations were also done in the school clinics and in the child welfare clinics. There was a continuance of a rapid type of inspection directed particularly towards external aspects of the children's physical condition. Although many of the first aid posts were equipped to assist parents in the cleansing of their children's heads, these arrangements were overshadowed for a time by the work of diphtheria immunisation.

In January, 1941, an experiment was inaugurated in six schools, under which the Senior Women Assistants, with the assistance of welfare attendants, took over the control of cleanliness conditions and hygiene generally. This experiment has met with undoubted success.

In view of the nation's concern for the maintenance of child health in war-time, as exemplified by schemes for evacuation, for preferential supply to children of adequate dietary, and for protection from diseases such as diphtheria, the importance of maintaining and analysing the records of medical inspection and treatment of school children is obvious. The school medical service has unequalled opportunities for watching

over the health of a large section of the community, observing the incidence of departures from normal, and relating these observations to environmental conditions. This function of the school medical service assumes enhanced importance in war-time because of the light it throws on the wider field of public health generally.

Medical Inspection.—While this report is the second of the new series, and should therefore be directly comparable in its details with the first of the series (that for 1939) many changes have taken place in the social, economic, and educational factors which influence the condition of the children and the results of the surveys of health. Accordingly, considerable care requires to be exercised in drawing inferences from the figures presented.

It is difficult to assess the importance of the various factors which may have had an influence upon the actual physical condition of the children, as well as upon the various tables of statistics now under consideration.

The children would benefit from the increase of family income which the advent of war brought to some classes of the population. On the other hand they would not benefit by the absence of their fathers on service, nor by the increase of war work among women.

Periods of evacuation would benefit many of the children. Average physical standards among the children remaining in the City schools would, however, tend to be depressed by the greater frequency of sustained evacuation among older girls from secondary schools in certain better class areas of the City, and probably among the better pupils in other groups. Evacuation focussed attention upon uncleanness and enuresis, with resulting increase in the prominence given to these defects in the statistics, and the considerable movements of population may have contributed to the spread of contagious conditions such as scabies.

The difficulties of school accommodation, full-time school attendance, and consequently of school medical inspection, may have had results beneficial and otherwise. The retarded enrolment of many infants, with the consequent delayed effect upon them of the confinement of the classroom with its attendant risks of infections of various kinds may have been of general physical advantage to some children; retarded medical inspection may have delayed attention to defects which would

otherwise have been pressed upon the notice of parents by the school medical officers. The interruption of education may have been responsible for the apparent deterioration in unaided visual acuity—arising from unsuspected illiteracy rather than from actual defects of vision. The incomplete operation of the special schools system may have led to retention in the ordinary schools of children with defects which would normally have occasioned their transference to special classes.

The milk schemes, particularly the great extension of the scheme for pre-school children, as well as the wide dissemination of food and dietary information through the public press and otherwise, would be beneficial. Lack of sweets may have benefited the children's teeth; lack of the protective juices of fresh fruits may have permitted infectious conditions of the mouth to develop more frequently, and may have contributed to an increase of urticaria.

The statistics are set out in the Tables and Appendices on pages 41 to 65, and are reviewed in some detail on pages 15 to 28. Certain conclusions based upon these statistics are set out on page 28. These conclusions are, briefly, that there were no signs of deterioration in any major respects in the physical condition of the school children during Session 1940-41; indeed there is evidence of improvement. The children were as well clad, were taller and heavier, and more often had sound teeth than in previous years; they might be less well cared for in respect of cleanliness and of provision of spectacles where these were required; they were more frequently found to have contracted scabies or itch; they might more often suffer from otorrhoea; and a greater percentage of the children might be suffering from minor defects of the mouth (gums), nose, throat, and lungs.

The details of the average measurements of the children set out on pages 53 to 57 are specially striking. The records are given in two forms, the second of which (Table B on page 55) is comparable with corresponding figures for many previous years. As compared with the figures for 1939 only, and after making due allowance for slight differences in age, the children of 5' and of 13 years of age in transferred and non-transferred schools were taller and heavier than in 1939, except that the weight of the girls of 13 in the non-transferred schools fell slightly short of the figure which might have been expected. This is apparently an evacuation effect. As these height and weight averages, however, are subject to variations from year to year which are not

generally accounted for by age differences, a further comparison is made on page 57 with the averages for the five years 1935 to 1939, and on this comparison the children from both types of schools show satisfactory increases. The figures for all Glasgow—both types of school combined—are as follows:—

Boys of 5 years of age	...	Increase 0·47 in., 1·07 lbs.
Girls of 5 years of age	...	„ 0·38 in., 0·95 lbs.
Boys of 13 years of age	...	„ 0·77 in., 2·96 lbs.
Girls of 13 years of age	...	„ 0·52 in., 1·62 lbs.

Measurements higher than average for a particular age and sex are not always proof of the physical wellbeing of the individual. The increases in the average heights and weights, however, of the large numbers of children examined may be accepted as further evidence of the consistent progress in the physique of the school children of the City. These averages have for a long period shown an upward tendency, which was accelerated from 1935 to 1939 probably, to some extent, as a result of the school milk scheme. It is a matter for satisfaction that the upward tendency is still in evidence after more than a year of war-time conditions.

I think it is clear that there has been some deterioration in the physical condition of the children in respect of certain minor ailments only, mainly due to the disturbance of school routine and to women's war work. Fundamentally, however, the children, especially the infants, were in better physical condition than in previous years.

This comparatively satisfactory conclusion is not set down with any feeling of complacency. The defects which were undoubtedly more frequent *are* minor health matters; from both health and educational points of view, however, their collective importance is far from negligible.

Medical Treatment.—Consideration of these statistics (pages 29 to 37) does not give any fresh light upon the physical condition of the children. Except in respect of scabies and enuresis the numbers treated were all lower than the corresponding figures for 1939, as would naturally follow from the reduced population, increased family incomes, and disturbances of the school routine of education and routine inspection. The figures for 1940 are also quoted in this report in order to show the improvement in the amount of work done this year as compared with

last. Although accommodation was slightly restricted, sufficient accommodation and staff were available for all who would accept treatment. After the close of the year under review the scale of necessity for dental treatment was increased, any necessary treatment being offered at small cost to parents, and very considerable increase was made in the facilities for the treatment of scabies by means of special baths.

In conclusion, it is especially of importance that in these abnormal times the Education Health Service should record once more the large measure of assistance which has been given to the work of the Service by the Director of Education and the members of his administrative staff, by the Head Teachers and Teachers of the various schools, by the Attendance Officers, the Special Officers of the School Welfare Department, by the members of the Women's Emergency Services of the Corporation, and by the staffs of the First Aid Posts. My thanks are also due to Mr. William Robertson, Chief Clerk, and to his staff for carrying out the detailed work necessary for the preparation of this Report.

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16th March, 1942.

1.—*LIST OF STAFF.*(a) *WHOLE-TIME STAFF—*

1 Senior Assistant Medical Officer; 15 School Medical Officers.⁽¹⁾; 7 School Dental Officers.⁽²⁾; 1 Supervisor of Nurses; 72 Nurses.⁽³⁾; 38 Clerks.

Changes in Staff—

- (1) Drs. John Winning and Alexander M. Roy were appointed on 1st and 7th October, 1940, respectively; Dr. Alexander Hutchison was transferred to the Port Local Authority on 1st January, 1941; Dr. Robert B. Smith died on 25th July, 1941.
- (2) Miss Annie B. Barr died on 28th December, 1940.
- (3) In the course of the session five nurses resigned, three nurses were appointed and two from the Channel Islands were incorporated in the staff. Two nurses were on war service.

(b) *PART-TIME STAFF—*

6 Aurists⁽⁴⁾; 1 Dermatologist; 3 Oculists⁽⁵⁾; 1 Dentist⁽⁶⁾; 2 Local Medical Officers (for emergency duties at Residential Schools); 2 Medical Officers (for Approved Schools); 2 Dentists (for Approved Schools); 1 Mental Consultant.

Changes in Part-time Staff—

- (4) Dr. John Hutcheson on war service.
- (5) Dr. W. J. Brownlow Riddell resigned, 25th June, 1941.
- (6) Dr. George Hart, dentist, died 6th June, 1941.

Of the total of 8,635 periods (half-days) worked by the full-time medical officers 7,211 were devoted to the normal work of medical inspection and treatment, including visiting. Apart from occasional duties included in the time-table of the normal work, the following full periods were devoted to other work:—Evacuation (including clearing-houses), 298; diphtheria immunisation, 458; A.R.P. and other sections of the work of the Health Department, 668. Of their total of 3,578 working periods, the full-time dental officers devoted 651 to A.R.P. duties (141), evacuation (mainly clearing-house) duties (372), and to visiting ante-natal clinics (138). The Education Health Service had the assistance of a dentist of another section of the Public Health Department in connection with the treatment of children evacuated to a Government camp.

2.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of schools at 31st July, 1941, not all in full use for educational purposes, was 242, compared with 243 at the corresponding date in 1939. These schools were classified as follows :—Primary, 139 ; Primary with Advanced Division, 30 ; Junior Secondary, 16 ; Secondary, 28 ; Special Schools for Physical Defectives, 12, for Mental Defectives, 4, and for Physical and Mental Defectives, 8 ; Approved Schools, 1 ; Holiday Schools, 2 ; Nursery Schools, 2 ; total number of schools, 242. Classes for physical defectives were accommodated in 3 ordinary schools, and for mental defectives in 7.

One school not under the management of the Corporation was in receipt of grant from Education Authority and under medical inspection.

The *total* roll of the schools at 25th October, 1940 (*including* evacuees but *excluding* pupils in special schools and classes and in schools outwith the management of the Corporation) was 161,667. The *average* roll for the two weeks preceding 25th October, 1940 (*excluding* evacuees) was 151,500.

The average roll (*excluding* special schools and classes and evacuees) ranged during the year from 152,030 children (February-March) to 113,959 (May). The average attendance ranged from 33·7 per cent. (end of August) to 84·3 per cent. (November).

3.—SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

See Report for 1939, page 10 as to normal arrangements.

4.—ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

INSPECTION.

See Report for 1939, page 12 as to normal arrangements.

In Table I, page 41, will be found a list of all the various types of examination carried through during the session, together with the numbers of children examined for each purpose. Details of the results of these inspections are given in the pages following Table I, and comments upon the information there given are made under the heading "The Findings of Medical Inspection," commencing on page 15.

The scheme of systematic inspection for Session 1940-41 provided for the inspection of entrants in the Infant Department and of children born in 1927. Any other systematic inspections were incidental to the maintenance of periodic visitation of schools. The special ("non-routine") inspection of pupils specially referred to medical officers by teachers and the re-inspection of children who had previously been noted ("abnormals") were also continued.

The greater number of the inspections during the year were, however, of the rapid emergency type of inspection of children registered for evacuation and others, introduced toward the end of Session 1939-40 (see Report for 1940, page 13, paragraph 6). These emergency inspections were arranged to take place every fourth week, the school medical officers and school nurses concentrating upon the emergency and cleanliness inspections in 52 selected schools, and a staff of general practitioners visiting most of the remaining schools for emergency examination purposes.

Provision was also made for nurse inspectresses of the sanitary divisions visiting 90 additional selected schools for cleanliness inspection purposes.

In the 142 schools referred to, the arrangements aimed at the examination of all the children twice per annum, and the re-examination of unsatisfactory cases each month.

In 6 schools the Senior Woman Assistant Teacher supervised the cleanliness of the children, and had the assistance of a woman welfare attendant for cleansing purposes (see Appendix X).

In addition there were many other inspections at schools and at clinics and in connection with various evacuation schemes, of which numbers and details are also given in Table I on page 41, with further details on succeeding pages.

TREATMENT.

For list of clinics for various types of treatment and other normal arrangements see Report for 1939, page 14.

That list of clinics and the conditions treated therein, requires amendment in the following respects only :—

- (1) The dental clinic at Wellshot Road, E.2, was not in use ;
- (2) Bath treatment for scabies cases was provided at Gorbals and Provan Clinics, as well as at Govan Road Clinic ; and (3) Certain First Aid

Posts assisted in the work of cleansing children's heads and in the work of diphtheria immunisation.

Reference should also be made here to the treatment carried out in the clearing-houses, and to the treatment of children's hair by welfare attendants under the direction of the Senior Women Assistants at six schools (see Appendices IX and X).

(After the close of the session under review additional dental clinics and clinics for scabies baths were provided.)

(b) SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The dental staff is detailed on page 10. As noted in the preceding paragraph, one dental clinic was not available for use during the year. On page 66 of this Report will be found information as to the extent of dental propaganda and inspection. Further information as to the arrangements will be found on page 37.

(c) SCHOOL NURSING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOLLOWING UP.

See Report for 1939, page 15.

The staff of nurses is detailed on page 10.

TABLE OF NURSES' DUTIES.

The following table gives the details of the working time of the nursing staff, including the Supervisor, in periods of half-days:—

	1941	1940	1939
	Half-days	Half-days.	Half-days
Routine inspection }	4,068	3,056	2,619
Special inspection }			314
Treatment at clinics	22,871	16,001	24,483
Treatment at special schools	205	113	4,917
Visiting	1,321	1,154	1,481
A.R.P. training	—	—	183
	<u>28,465</u>	<u>20,324</u>	<u>33,997</u>

In addition to the above, the nurses devoted 8,719 complete periods in all to the following duties:—A.R.P. duties (6,931), evacuation work, including clearing-houses (1,074), and diphtheria immunisation (714).

Absences from duty	3,844	3,912	1,596
	(9·4%)	(9·3%)	(4·5%)

Nurses from other sections performed evacuation and other duties on 275 half-days.

The visits made by the nursing staff were as follows:—

	1941	1940	1939
To clinics	321	208	217
To homes	4,882	3,224	5,680
To schools	329	171	339
To office and clinics (administrative)	2,159	1,990	1,687
	<u>7,691</u>	<u>5,593</u>	<u>7,923</u>

These visits were not made entirely during the “visiting” periods; many were made during periods devoted mainly to other duties.

(d) CO-ORDINATION WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE AUTHORITY WHICH RENDER SERVICES TO CHILDREN.

See Report for 1939, page 16.

The Education Health Service co-operated with the general Public Health Service in connection with the diphtheria immunisation campaign which was inaugurated towards the end of 1940.

Children discharged from the hospitals after treatment for broncho-pneumonia or pneumonia were reported with a view to admission to residential or other special schools, but restricted accommodation precluded their being dealt with in the usual way.

Children who had been in hospital with pneumonia or infectious disease in which complications had arisen were referred to the Education Health Service for further examination, and after-care if necessary. In all, 100 of these children were seen at the schools or clinics during the session. They included 20 cases of scarlet fever, 77 of diphtheria, 2 of pneumonia, and 1 case of measles.

(e) CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES AND OTHER OUTSIDE AGENCIES.

See Report for 1939, page 18.

The members of the Women's Emergency Services provided a voluntary staff which assisted with the domestic arrangements of the clearing-houses (see Appendix IX, page 72).

(f) CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS AT INSPECTION.

See Report for 1939, page 18.

In Appendix X will be found information as to the large measure of success which attended the experiment in six schools in connection with which Senior Women Assistants supervised the cleanliness and hygiene of the children.

Details of the numbers and percentages of parents present at examination are given on page 51. All the percentages are lower than the corresponding figures for 1939, especially so in connection with the inspection of the older pupils. For the infant inspections parents attended with 92.8 per cent. of the boys and 93.3 per cent. of the girls, as compared with 96.3 per cent. for boy and girl infants in 1939. In these days of increased employment of women outwith the homes this result may be regarded as very satisfactory in view of the educational value of contact between medical officers and parents on child health matters.

5.—THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A. GENERAL REVIEW.

(The numbers of inspections and the numbers and percentages of defects upon which the following review is based will be found (a) in respect of numbers of inspections in Table I on pages 41 to 43, and (b) in respect of numbers and percentages of defects and other relative information in Tables II and III with their appendices on pages 45 to 65.)

(a) AND (b) SYSTEMATIC (ROUTINE) INSPECTION.

(Table I. Total number of children examined—page 41.)

The number of children presented for systematic inspection was 40,073. Compared with the number of 46,325 children examined in 1939—the last year in which any considerable numbers of these inspections were carried through—this figure of 40,073 represents a reduction of 13.7 per cent. in 1941. The reduction is fully offset by the 181,250 "Emergency" inspections tabulated on page 43.

While the total number examined was much lower than was usual before 1940, entrant inspections due to the lack of systematic inspection in 1940 were increased by almost 50 per cent.—from 18,469 in 1939 to 27,713 in 1941. Few examinations of the second age group—children of about nine years of age—were overtaken—910 in 1941 as compared

with 10,549 in 1939. The number dealt with in the third age group—children of approximately thirteen years of age—showed at 10,020 in 1941 as compared with 13,213 in 1939, a reduction of over 24 per cent. As a result of these changes infant “entrants” constituted an abnormally high proportion of the total number of children examined in 1941—69 per cent. as compared with 40 per cent. in 1939. It should be noted also that this report and that for 1939, differ from earlier documents of the series in one important direction, viz., defects are recorded in groups and each child appears in respect of only the major (primary) defect in that group from which he (or she) suffers. “Secondary” defects within the groups are recorded but not always referred to in this report. The groups are indicated by the numbers 1 to 16 preceding each section below and by horizontal lines across the columns in Table II on page 45.

The process of substituting, for the catalogue of defects of reports prior to 1939, a classification of each child is carried a stage further in Table III on page 58 where each child appears once only, *i.e.* in respect of the least remediable defect of any kind from which he or she may suffer.

In order to avoid repetition in the immediately succeeding paragraphs (Nos. 1 to 16) it is emphasised here (a) that the infant inspections dominate the total percentages of defects to an unusual degree and that for this reason certain comments are made with an eye to the details in Table II on page 45 rather than to the total percentages quoted here, (b) that the records for the second age group (children of about nine years of age) are so few in number as to be negligible in significance and are therefore sometimes ignored, (c) that owing to the recasting of the system of recording defects, comparisons with years earlier than 1939 are difficult in most instances, and (d) that comment upon certain circumstances which may have had an influence upon some of the comparisons made with the records of previous years are made in the “Conclusions” of this general (inspection) review (on page 28) and in the “General Introduction” on page 5.

1.—Clothing.

2.—Footgear.

The figures indicate that the children were as well or even better clad, if apparently less clean in their clothing than in 1939. The number of defects recorded is, however, trifling. The inclusion of 18 “secondary” defects in the group does not affect this statement.

No. Examined	CLOTHING					FOOTGEAR.			
	In-sufficient	Ragged	Dirty	Total Children	1939	Unsatisfactory	None	Total Children	1939
40,073	18 (0.0)	15 (0.0)	47 (0.1)	80 (0.2)	84 (0.2)	58 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	59 (0.1)	82 (0.2)

3.—Cleanliness.

Here there is an apparently marked increase in nits and vermin which may arise, in part at least, from greater interest in these matters. A further number of 181 "secondary" defects was recorded for the same children; 78 were under "Body-dirty."

(Further information regarding the prevalence of these defects appears in the statistics of the special emergency and cleanliness inspections on page 58.)

No. Examined	HEAD			BODY		Total Child- ren	1939
	Dirty	Nits	Verminous	Dirty	Verminous		
40,073	11 (0.0)	7,581 (18.9)	225 (0.6)	58 (0.1)	78 (0.2)	7953 (19.8)	2409 (5.2)

4.—Skin.

There is undoubted increase in the incidence of scabies of which there is unfortunately ample evidence outwith the routine inspection figures. That this contagious condition should be present in 13 per thousand of the children attending school and presented for inspection, after due notice to parents, is a serious matter. Only 61 "secondary" defects were recorded in this group, mainly instances of impetigo or "other" conditions. In the mass of 865 "other" primary conditions all but 167 were purely temporary affections. The "other" conditions included 240 cases of urticaria.

No. Examined	HEAD				BODY					Total Child- ren	1939
	Ring- worm	Impe- tigo	Injur- ies	Others	Ring- worm	Impe- tigo	Scab- ies	Injur- ies	Others		
40,073	4 (0.0)	261 (0.7)	23 (0.1)	180 (0.4)	18 (0.0)	151 (0.4)	522 (1.3)	57 (0.1)	685 (1.7)	1,901 (4.7)	1479 (3.2)

5.—Nutritional State.

The figures here take their complexion largely from the infant records. The classification is not an exact one and the personal opinion of the officer is an important factor; for example, the elimination of the records made by one officer would reduce the percentage of "slightly defective nutrition" among infants from 11 per cent. to 7 per cent. The comments upon comparative records of average measurements over some years given on pages 53 to 57 show that there

has been definite increase in average height and weight in the main age-sex-groups indicating a rising standard of nutrition.

No. Examined	Slightly Defective	Bad	Total Children	1939
40,073	4,217 (10·5)	370 (0·9)	4,587 (11·4)	5,156 (11·1)

6.—*Mouth and Teeth.*

The figures quoted below are less satisfactory than the corresponding figures for 1939. At the same time, it is curious that the information as to percentages of children with sound teeth (given on page 52) shows an improvement—no better figures have been recorded in these reports. Although children with more than four defective teeth were also found more frequently the larger numbers of unsound temporary teeth among the infants examined was responsible for this effect. The high percentage of cases of “mouth and teeth unhealthy” common to all the age-sex-groups was either a matter of varying standards or of unhealthy tissues *not* associated with more unsound teeth.

No. Examined	Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy	1939
40,073	5,785 (14·3)	5,154 (11·1)

7.—*Naso-Pharynx.*

These percentages are generally less satisfactory than the corresponding figures for 1939, but the position arises mainly from the additional infant inspections. Throughout there was, however, greater frequency of defects recorded under the minor “for observation” headings rather than under those “for operation.” The close association between these defects is shown by the large numbers of “secondary” defects, *i.e.* those present in children for whom a major defect was also recorded in the section. These “secondary” defects numbered 1,953 in all, 1,248 of which were under “glands—for observation.”

No. Examined	NOSE				THROAT			GLANDS		Total Child- ren	1939
	Obstruction		Chronic Catarrh	Others	Tonsils		Others	For observation	For operation		
	For observation	For operation			For observation	For operation					
40,073	237 (0·6)	151 (0·4)	164 (0·4)	27 (0·1)	3,965 (9·9)	910 (2·3)	29 (0·1)	661 (1·6)	14 (0·0)	6,158 (15·4)	4,696 (10·1)

8.—*Eyes (a) External Disease.*

With the exception of blepharitis and strabismus (squint) the conditions named below were not more frequent than in 1939. The increase in the former is mainly among boys and there may be significance therein. Strabismus has always been an unstable figure and no significance is attached to the increase. Secondary defects were infrequent here.

No. Examined	Blepharitis	Conjunctivitis	Corneal opacities	Strabismus	Others	Total Children	1939
40,073	500 (1.2)	77 (0.2)	34 (0.1)	1,406 (3.5)	117 (0.3)	2,134 (5.3)	2,269 (4.9)

8.—*Eyes (b) Visual Defects (Snellen—with glasses when worn).*

These percentages, dealing with the practical classroom visual acuity of the smaller numbers of children examined above the infant departments, are less satisfactory than usual. The smaller percentage recorded for refraction or for "retest" is a reflex of the larger number of infants included. It is probable that the lack of routine inspection in 1940 accounts for a falling off in the numbers of children who have been provided with glasses where required. Other figures given in Appendix IIA on page 52 show a deterioration in visual acuity of the unaided vision of the children—which seems to be unlikely; the percentages are, however, on the whole better than those for 1937 and 1938.

No. Examined	Fair, 6/9, 6/12	Bad, 6/18 or worse	Total Children	1939	Recommended for *		Total * Children	1939
					Refraction	Retest		
12,346	1,993 (16.1)	486 (3.9)	2,479 (20.1)	4,855 (17.5)	1,361 (3.4)	287 (0.7)	1,648 (4.1)	2,479 (5.4)

* Includes a limited number of entrants (see page 48). The number of children examined for this purpose is therefore regarded as 40,073—14=40,059.

9.—*Ears (a) Disease and (b) Defective Hearing.*

These percentages may be regarded as satisfactory. While fractionally higher than those for 1939, they do not exceed those for 1937 and 1938. 112 "secondary" defects were recorded mainly for deafness of minor degrees which did not render the children unsuitable for instruction in ordinary classes although a favourable position in class was recommended for 47 children, only 2 children being graded as suitable for a semi-deaf class and one for a class for deaf children.

No. Examined	DISEASE			DEFECTIVE HEARING				Total Children	1939
	Single Otorr- hoea	Double Otorr- hoea	Other	Grade I for ordinary class	IIa for ordinary class (front)	IIb for class for semi- deaf	III for class for deaf		
40,073	446 (1.1)	123 (0.3)	79 (0.2)	61 (0.2)	36 (0.1)	3 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	850 (1.9)	837 (1.8)

10.—*Speech.*

The figures are satisfactory ; but for the high proportion of infants examined they would show the gradually falling total percentages of children with these defects which have been recorded in recent years.

No. Examined	Defective Articulation	Stammering	Total Children	1939
40,073	364 (0.9)	96 (0.2)	460 (1.0)	501 (1.1)

11.—*Mental and Nervous Conditions.*

These percentages, except the first, being as good as or better than the corresponding figures for 1939, may be regarded as satisfactory. The increased percentage of backward children, consistent throughout most of the age-sex-groups, is probably associated with the recent disturbances of school régime.

No. Exam- ined	Back- ward (extrinsic causes)	Dull (intrin- sically)	Mentally Defective		Highly Nervous or un- stable	Difficlt in be- haviour	Total Children	1939
			Educ- able	Ineduc- able				
40,073	117 (0.3)	30 (0.1)	8 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	25 (0.1)	11 (0.0)	193 (0.5)	240 (0.5)

12.—*Circulatory System (a) Organic Heart Disease and (b) Functional Conditions.*

Comparing the details of the incidence of these conditions on page 49 with the records for 1939 there would appear to be an increase of congenital heart disease and an even greater decrease of "functional conditions" especially among the infants. The total percentages quoted below derive any difference with the 1939 figures from the greater mass of infants examined.

No. Examined	(a) Organic Heart Disease		(b) Functional Conditions	Total Children	1939
	(i) Congenital	(ii) Acquired			
40,073	151 (0.4)	216 (0.5)	337 (0.8)	704 (1.8)	858 (1.9)

13.—*Lungs.*

Any deterioration in these percentages arises again mainly from the high proportion of infants examined. Cases of suspected tuberculosis were apparently more frequent among infants than formerly. Apart from this matter, most of the percentages for the various age-sex-groups (page 50) show improvement upon the records for 1939.

No. Examined	Chronic Bronchitis	Suspected Tuberculosis	Others		Total Children	1939
			Bronchial Catarrh	Others		
40,073	210 (0.5)	45 (0.1)	1,917 (4.8)	67 (0.2)	2,239 (5.6)	2,233 (4.8)

14.—*Deformities.*

These percentages are satisfactory.

No. Examined	(a) Congenital	Acquired			Total Children	1939
		(b) Infantile Paralysis	(c) Probable Rickets	(d) Others		
40,073	191 (0.5)	34 (0.1)	217 (0.5)	133 (0.3)	576 (1.4)	735 (1.6)

15.—*Infectious Disease.*

There is no change from the percentage which has been usual in recent years.

No. Examined	Infectious Disease	1939
40,073	43 (0·1)	29 (0·1)

16.—*Other Diseases or Defects.*

Pointed enquiries as to the presence of enuresis are responsible for the increased percentage here ; the conditions covered by this section included 1,154 instances of this condition. The other cases included a considerable range of minor ailments, 270 cases of anaemia and debility being included.

No. Examined	Other Diseases or Defects	1939
40,073	2,061 (5·1)	1,438 (3·1)

“ GENERAL ” STATISTICS (SYSTEMATIC INSPECTIONS).

Apart from the numbers of children noted as suffering from defects of various categories shown above, the records of systematic inspection also provide valuable *general* information as to the physical condition of the school children as follows :

Numbers and Percentages of Children notified to Parents as requiring Treatment.

The figures given in Appendix Ia on page 43 and, in more detail, in Appendix IIa on page 51 show that the percentage of the children who were “ notified to parents ” in respect of defects of clothing, cleanliness and minor dental defect was 17·3 in 1941 as compared with 7·4 per cent. in 1939, and that those “ notified ” in 1941 for other, and less remediable defects, were 46·1 per cent. of the children examined as compared with 38·5 per cent. in 1939. These increases are mainly reflections of the more particular examination of cleanliness conditions, of more persistent enquiries regarding the presence of

enuresis, of the increase of cases having unhealthy mouths, suffering from scabies, or having minor nose, throat and lung conditions. Collectively (53.4 per cent.) they represent a very considerable increase in cases "notified."

Children noted for Re-inspection ("abnormals,")—(Appendix IIa, page 51).

Similar increases to those referred to in the paragraph above are shown here. Those noted on account of the minor defects were 14.8 per cent. of the children inspected in 1941 as compared with a corresponding figure of 5.7 per cent. in 1939. Children were noted for examination for other defects as described above to the extent of 46.1 per cent. as compared with 39.1 per cent. in 1939. Similar remarks as to the conditions causing these increases apply here.

Children excluded from School (Appendix IIa, page 51).

The statistics in the two preceding paragraphs do not represent in many respects a really less satisfactory position but arise from more particular interest in and search for certain conditions. The percentage of children actually unsuitable for attendance at school, either in the interests of their own or other pupils' health, is a more definite assessment of a child's condition. The percentage obtained in 1941 was 1.5 as compared with 0.5 per cent. in 1939. For the past decade this figure has not exceeded 1.0 per cent. This very definite evidence of deterioration arises, of course, from the high incidence of scabies. That 13 per 1,000 of the children presented for routine inspection after several days' notice to parents should be found to have this parasitical disease is a serious matter as well as being symptomatic of the insidious nature of the condition.

Average Measurements of the Children Inspected (Appendix IIb, page 53).

From year to year the various records from routine inspections by which the general physical condition of the children has been assessed have exhibited variations traceable in some degree to varying medical or public interest in particular aspects of child health. The average heights and weights of the children throughout this series of reports, while showing slight and unexplained variations at times, have as a whole been a more reliable index of the condition of the children than any other figures and as such have been the subject of most careful and exhaustive study. Throughout the years of these reports and, even more notably, within the past few years, the records have been o

consistent improvement in weight more than height and among older girls more than elsewhere. That this progress has been fully maintained under war conditions is a matter for satisfaction especially when the continued progress shown offsets the unsatisfactory effect of the other general statistics. In these records of the average measurements it is shown that both at the beginning and at the end of the normal school life all the measurements dealt with represent a continued advance which is now (most unusually) noticeable at the beginning of school life and less noticeable among the older girls. The likely reasons for the altered incidence of the progress are (1) the national milk schemes for the pre-school child affecting the youngest pupils beneficially, (2) increased parental knowledge of, and additional interest in food and methods of feeding, and (3) the greater frequency of sustained evacuation of better class girls, tending to hide the genuine progress among the remaining older girls.

The records are set out and more fully discussed on pages 53 to 57.

Classification of Children according to the remediability of major Defect (if any) found in the individual Child on the occasion of Inspection.
(Table III, page 58).

The information given in this table was introduced by the Department of Health for Scotland for national use in 1939. It followed some experimental classifications of a similar nature which appeared in the Glasgow reports from 1932 onwards. The newer table sums up the results of the systematic inspections by placing each child in a category determined by the Medical Officer's opinion as to the degree of remediability of the *major* defect (if any) from which the child suffers. These tables, in the past, have as a whole shown a very slight movement of the children from the less remediable to the more remediable categories. The table for 1941 shows the opposite effect. The information regarding the infant entrants, for example, shows a reduction in the percentage of children placed in Class I—"free from defects"—from 49.1 per cent. in 1939 to 45.5 per cent. in 1941. (There is a further analysis of this class in Appendix IIa on page 51 showing that the expression "free from defect" covers a good deal of clothing, cleanliness and/or minor dental defect.) There is a corresponding increase of from 8.4 and 29.1 per cent. (37.5 per cent. in all) in 1939 to 7.5 and 33.7 (41.2 in all) in 1941 of children placed in the

several easily remediable classes (Classes II and III in the table) *but* there is a decrease (only 0.1) in the percentage of children suffering from the *less* tractable conditions—Classes IV and V in the table. The increase in incidence of scabies, the suggested increase in defective nutrition, the possible increase in unhealthy mouthis (with fewer defective teeth) and the increases in minor nose and throat conditions would fully account for these movements. On the other hand, the apparently increased frequency of otorrhoea and congenital heart disease, to name two of the more serious conditions, has not caused any increase in the categories covering all the more serious conditions.

Similar observations apply to the groups of older children with, however, the additional effects from the less satisfactory results of the visual acuity tests which are not performed in the case of infants. In the second age group (children of 9 years of age) children suffering from other than temporary defects increased from 10.4 to 11.3 per cent. but the number examined (910) was so small as to preclude any significance being attributed to these percentages. In the third age group, on the other hand, where 10,020 children were examined those suffering from defects of the less remediable type (Classes IV and V) reached a percentage of 9.1 as compared with 9.2 in 1939. The ages of the children falling into the group of 1,430 "Others" were so varied as to cause the percentages here to be of doubtful value. As a whole, although the *total* percentages are misleading owing to the greater proportion of infants examined, the table is satisfactory as it reflects fairly clearly that the deterioration is in respect of minor defects, and minor defects only.

Special (Non-Routine) Inspections and Re-inspections of Children found to be "abnormal" at previous Examinations. (Appendix IIIa, page 59).

The "non-routine" inspections of children specially presented on account of illness or defect observed by the teachers, as well as the re-examinations of "abnormal" children were not so numerous as in 1939, the reasons being mainly the extensive emergency and cleanliness examinations. The analysis of the "non-routine" inspections does not reveal any tendencies other than are referred to in previous sections.

SYSTEMATIC (ROUTINE) AND SPECIAL (NON-ROUTINE) INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES (Table I, page 42, and Appendix IIIa, page 59).

No special remarks seem to be called for regarding the small number of such inspections.

Examinations other than Special Inspections and Re-inspections (above).

(Table I, Section B, (i) and (ii), page 42.)

These examinations showed low figures as compared with 1939 except in respect of Applicants for Licences under the Bye-laws for the Employment of Children, and Juvenile Court Cases. No other remark appears to be called for.

SPECIAL EMERGENCY AND CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

(Table I, Section B(iii), page 43, and Appendix IIIb, page 60.)

These tables, concerned with the inspections made with a view to ultimate or immediate evacuation, provide the only possible comparisons of the physical condition of the children in 1940 and 1941 so far as these are shown by the inspection statistics. (The earlier comparisons, based on systematic (routine) inspection records, are with 1939, two years before.)

(a) *Uncleanliness of Head (at "Emergency" inspections).*

(Appendix IIIb, page 60).

The details of these monthly inspections by School Medical Officers and General Practitioners are shown in respect of cleanliness of children's heads on page 60. The records of cleanliness inspections made by the school nurses are shown on page 62.

The percentages of children with this defect given in these tables may be compared with the corresponding figures on page 30 of the Report for 1940; in June and July of that year, the nurses at fifty-two selected schools, under the supervision of the School Medical Officers, found 25.5 per cent. of the boys and 61.2 per cent. of the girls with major or minor infections of the head. All the total percentages of uncleanliness for the examinations in these fifty-two schools in 1941 were better, except for the nurses' examinations of boys in October (28.0 per cent.) and for both boys and girls in May (28.1 and 65.6 per cent. respectively), (page 62). The October figure referred to may be an accidental one; the high percentages in May followed upon a month's suspension of cleanliness inspection in these schools, the staff having been engaged in evacuation and clearing-house work.

The better percentages found in the General Practitioners' returns (page 60), 11.1 per cent. for boys and 34.9 per cent. for girls for the whole session, arise from the fact that the schools allocated to them were on the whole of better type.

For the fifty-two schools visited by the School Medical Officers (page 60) the percentages show less fluctuation than those for the General Practitioners' schools. In the fifty-two selected schools, however, the nurses were at work over the whole school; the General Practitioners, on the other hand, were working alone and they were dealing with children registered for evacuation, having only enough other children presented to provide a reasonable amount of work for one half-day per month. The evacuation of considerable numbers of children in April resulted in the presentation to the General Practitioners of many children who had not previously been subject to periodic inspection of this kind; this circumstance no doubt explains the less satisfactory percentages quoted for May and June (18.1 per cent. for boys and 41.8 for girls in June). Comparison with the previous years is not possible in respect of the results obtained by the nurse inspectresses visiting schools (page 62); they did not do work of this kind in 1940 unless in so far as they were seconded to the Education Health Service, and prior to 1940 they saw only such children as the teachers chose to present to them—probably for very good reasons. Nurse inspectresses now examine all children in the ninety selected schools.

(b) Other Defects (at "Emergency" Inspections).

(Appendix IIb, page 64).

Results of the Special Emergency Inspections carried out by School Medical Officers and General Practitioners in respect of defects other than those of personal cleanliness show, in practically every respect, better results than were obtained in 1940. The percentages found to be "free from disability" of any kind increased from 51.8 per cent. in 1940 to 61.2 per cent. in 1941.

"EMERGENCY" EXAMINATIONS—WITH A VIEW TO IMMEDIATE

EVACUATION (Appendix IIc, page 64).

(a) School Groups (page 65).

Ninety-two per cent. of the children presented for inspection were passed fit for evacuation—no doubt, in many instances, following strenuous efforts overnight by the parents (and barbers). There are no figures for previous years as medical inspection was not provided for the original evacuation of children in school groups.

(b) *Individual Children for two Government Camps* (page 65).

The percentages of children "deferred" on account of nits and vermin rose from 19.1 per cent. in 1940 to 25.7 per cent. in 1941 and the percentage of those deferred on other grounds—mainly defective dentition—rose from 8.5 per cent. to 15.8 per cent. in 1940 and 1941 respectively. This was no doubt due to a raising of the standard of examination for these camps, which was particularly strict.

(c) *Individual Children—Others* (page 65).

Here again the percentage of children deferred on account of nits and vermin increased from 10 per cent. in 1940 to 18.5 per cent. in 1941. A greater proportion of the work, however, was done in connection with the various homes for children of special categories, where again a high standard of cleanliness on admission was desirable.

CONCLUSIONS.

There were no definite signs of deterioration in the physical condition of the school child population in major respects. The children were at least as well clad, were taller and heavier, and had sound teeth more often than before; they were, perhaps, less well cared for in respect of cleanliness (including nits and vermin of the head) and certainly in respect of provision of spectacles where required; they were more frequently found to have contracted scabies (or "itch"); they had more often that very serious condition—suppurative disease of the middle ear; and more of them may have suffered from minor affections of the mouth (gums), nose, throat, and lungs.

Many of the figures quoted, however, are based on standards impossible to define with precision and which, within limits, vary with the personal opinion of the examining officer upon the relative importance of each defect in view of the condition of the individual child before him. Among the statistics which should not so vary, heights and weights were better, and decayed teeth were fewer; practical classroom vision measured by printed letters of standard size at a prescribed distance was less good, but this might be an educational matter.

All indications are that minor defects of the easily remediable or "temporary" type were more prevalent than before but perhaps less prevalent than the figures appear to show, and that there was no increase, rather the reverse, in the total extent of less remediable conditions.

In the preface to this Report some probable reasons for the changes in the apparent condition of the children are offered.

6.—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The statistics of medical treatment are summarised on page 69. In general the figures, while higher than those for 1940, are relatively low when compared with corresponding records for 1939.

(A) MINOR AILMENTS.

(1) *Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Minor Injuries, etc.*

Details of new cases—				1941		1940	1939
		Boys	Girls	Totals		Totals	Totals
Cuts, bruises, sprains, etc.	...	776	336	1,112		1,042	3,133
Burns and scalds	...	60	75	135		125	336
Totals	...	836	411	1,247		1,167	3,469

The attendances are included with those for skin conditions (page 30).

(2) *Diseases of the Ear.*

Details of new cases—				1941		1940	1939
		Boys	Girls	Totals		Totals	Totals
Chronic suppurative inflammation (otorrhoea)—Single		284	193	477		287	739
Double		66	52	118		61	
Results of above disease	...	28	23	51		67	174
Retracted membrane	...	31	17	48		32	136
Chronic aural catarrh	...	10	7	17		1	1
Ceruminous collection (wax)	...	64	60	124		100	219
Nasal catarrh	...	34	24	58		24	131
Laryngitis	...	—	6	6		6	28
Other diseases	...	33	30	63		65	140
		550	412	962		643	1,568
Cases brought forward from previous Session	...	537	451	988		1,177	1,353
Totals	...	1,087	863	1,950		1,820	2,921

In addition the following children were examined for ear conditions, with the results shown:—

		Boys	1941 Girls	Totals	1940 Totals	1939 Totals
Recommended operation for tonsils and/or adenoids	...	159	172	331	400	509
Other operations recommended	...	7	7	14	57	61
Referred to Hospitals	...	3	5	8	9	9
No apparent disease	...	180	162	342	235	617
Totals	...	349	346	695	701	1,196
Clinic attendances of above cases	...	20,815	16,016	36,831	24,572	75,623

(3) *Diseases of the Eye, excluding Defective Vision.*

Details of new cases—				1941		1940	1939	
			Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals	
Blepharitis	...	...	380	293	673	632	907
Hordeolum (stye)	...	...	58	78	136	113	364
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	...	...	199	220	419	348	1,085
Conjunctivitis, muco-purulent			29	18	47	75	202	
Ophthalmia, strumous (includes phlyctenular conjunctivitis and keratitis)	...	...	—	1	1	—	56
Keratitis (interstitial)	...	...	3	—	3	7	19
Corneal ulcers	...	...	14	20	34	44	51
Corneal opacities	...	...	1	1	2	3	2
Dacryocystitis	...	...	—	—	—	1	—
Epiphora	...	...	—	—	—	1	3
Injuries	...	...	9	3	12	10	44
Other diseases	...	...	8	2	10	16	46
No apparent disease	...	...	76	72	148	128	201
				777	708	1,485	1,378	2,980
Cases brought forward from previous Session	...	...	212	220	432	434	404
Totals	...	...	989	928	1,917	1,812	3,384
Clinic attendances of above cases	...	...	9,503	8,984	18,487	14,367	36,465

(4) *Diseases of the Skin, not including Ringworm or Favus.*

Details of new cases—				1941		1940	1939	
				Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals
Scabies	...	...	...	2,525	2,514	5,039	2,412	1,995
Pediculosis capitis and impetigo								
contagiosa	...	...	...	22	38	60	99	102
Pediculosis capitis	...	...	...	5	22	27	68	13
Impetigo contagiosa	...	...	...	1,573	1,075	2,648	2,210	5,576
Ecthyma	...	...	...	81	49	130	126	266
Dermatitis seborrhoeica	...	...	...	160	139	299	242	648
Eczema	...	...	...	89	85	174	148	243
Alopecia areata	...	...	...	39	35	74	71	82
Psoriasis	...	...	...	21	36	57	59	103
Herpes zoster (shingles)	...	...	...	43	40	83	72	202
Lupus	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	3
Ulcers and abscesses	...	...	...	813	436	1,249	1,014	2,816
Urticaria	...	...	...	64	65	129	71	118
Warts	...	...	...	74	54	128	153	305
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	92	97	189	124	163
No apparent disease	...	...	...	203	153	356	394	497
				5,805	4,838	10,643	7,264	13,132
Cases brought forward from previous Session	...	...	...	590	619	1,209	971	1,042
Totals	...	...	...	6,395	5,457	11,852	8,235	14,174
Clinic attendances of cases of skin disease, including ring- worm and favus				...	...	...	...	...
				53,487	45,424	98,911	74,640	136,008

Only the scabies figures are exceptional, all the others were frequently exceeded in previous years.

*Ringworm and Favus.**(a) X-Ray Treatment—*

Disease	Number of New Cases						Number of Radiations (Old and New Cases)			
	1941		1940		1939		1941		1940	
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals
Ringworm* (head)	22	6	28	16	42	93	22	115	70	169
Warts, etc.	9	3	12	12	8	27	11	38	35	21
Totals	31	9	40	28	50	120	33	153	105	190
Clinic attendances for above cases (for radiation) ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	16	56	39	62

* These are also included under "Drug Treatment."

(b) Drug Treatment—

				1941			1940		1939	
				Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals
Ringworm (head)	...	...	...	26	8	34	48	69		
Ringworm (body)	...	...	...	101	76	177	91	260		
Totals...	...	...	...	127	84	211	139	329		

Bath Treatment of Scabies, etc.

				1941			1940		1939	
				Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals
Cases receiving baths	...	...	1,667	1,572	3,239	785	668			
Baths given *	...	...	22,713	21,399	44,112	8,425	8,611			

* These are included as attendances above.

These are by far the highest figures ever quoted in these reports. Two additional Centres were arranged, making, with Moffat Street and Baird Street Reception Houses and Govan Road Clinic, five in all.

Reception House Treatment of Scabies.

See Report for 1939, page 31.

During Session 1940-41 twenty families were referred from the school clinics for consideration as to admission to the Reception House, and 14 were admitted. During the year 221 persons were dismissed from the Reception House, as compared with 90 in the previous year. The average duration of residence in the House was 11 days.

(5) *Other Diseases.*

(a) *Cases dealt with at the regular clinics for "Other Diseases"—*

	1941			1940	1939
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals
Bronchitis and bronchial catarrh ...	493	377	870	728	2,198
Anaemia and/or debility ...	456	547	1,003	833	2,110
Rickets ...	32	26	58	31	27
Tubercular conditions—					
Pulmonary ...	10	2	12	28	12
Non-pulmonary ...	38	32	70	56	54
Paralysis ...	20	16	36	56	11
Heart disease ...	81	67	148	177	168
Chorea ...	22	34	56	53	111
Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids ...	98	109	207	108	690
Adenitis ...	47	31	78	47	269
Rheumatism ...	54	61	115	105	290
Enuresis ...	313	415	728	1,575	400
Malnutrition ...	17	16	33	14	39
Epilepsy ...	29	17	46	47	58
Digestive disorders ...	44	40	84	67	573
Infectious diseases ...	56	39	95	34	234
Mental deficiency ...	13	12	25	16	24
Others ...	209	261	470	439	560
No apparent disease ...	191	164	355	552	513
Totals ...	2,223	2,266	4,489	4,966	8,341

Clinic attendances of above cases ...	6,002	5,851	11,853	11,132	19,302
Additional attendances for the supply of cod liver oil emulsion and other medicines ...	8,212	8,153	16,365	12,200	21,672

(b) *Cases of "Other Diseases" seen at school inspections, etc., and recommended for immediate supply of medicine:—*

	1941	1940	1939
Found to be "necessitous" and instructed to attend clinic for supplies ...	1,165	753	2,306
Found to be "non-necessitous" and parents warned to provide medicines ...	125	49	89
Totals ...	1,290	802	2,395

(c) *The cases on treatment at clinics for diseases of skin, eye, or ear who were given medicines for "Other Diseases" at these clinics numbered 1,128—540 boys and 588 girls—as compared with 861 in the preceding year, and 2,266 in 1939.*

The total of all "Other Diseases" at 6,907 ((a), (b) and (c) above) compares with 6,629 cases in the previous year and 13,002 in 1939.

(d) *Artificial Light Treatment.*

Two Centres commenced this work in October and January respectively.

Details of cases treated—

	1941			1940		1939
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals	
Rickets	17	6	23	7	22	
Anaemia and/or debility ...	75	58	133	53	372	
Nervous diseases	5	7	12	12	42	
Enlarged glands	11	11	22	18	55	
Chronic bronchitis	91	59	150	63	295	
Rheumatism	6	8	14	12	46	
Skin conditions	5	2	7	14	67	
Eye conditions	8	4	12	9	34	
Other diseases	19	21	40	43	129	
Totals	237	176	413	231	1,062	

Clinic attendances of above cases	3,548	3,364	6,912	3,580	25,610
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Four school children were treated at the Child Welfare Clinic in Summertown Road, Govan.

(B) DEFECTIVE VISION.

Cases dealt with at Refraction Clinics—

	1941			1940	1939
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals
Subjected to refraction—					
Spectacles prescribed ...	2,626	2,486	5,112	2,684	7,467
Spectacles not prescribed—					
For further treatment ...	...	...	1,923	1,445	2,915
No treatment required ...	...	...	1,144	628	2,388
			8,179	4,757	12,770
Not subjected to refraction—					
For further treatment ...	...	...	335	145	433
No treatment required ...	...	...	338	123	508
Spectacles checked ... ..	...	...	91	32	299
Postponed ... ..	...	...	798	283	1,130
			1,562	583	2,370
Totals			9,741	5,340	15,140
Number of clinics held			1,265	710	1,567
Average number of children per clinic ...			7.7	7.5	9.5
Average number subjected to refraction at each clinic			6.5	6.7	8.1

Provision of Spectacles by the Corporation at Contract Rates.

	1941	1940	1939
Full cost charged to the parents	2,419 (56.6%)	1,103 (51.1%)	2,314 (40.3%)
Half cost charged to the parents ("Partly Necessitous" cases)	880 (20.6%)	288 (13.4%)	598 (10.4%)
Spectacles provided free of cost ("Necessitous" cases)	973 (22.8%)	766 (35.5%)	2,830 (49.3%)
Totals	<u>4,272</u>	<u>2,157</u>	<u>5,742</u>
Spectacles repaired	971	934	2,175

These figures include 113 pairs of spectacles and 68 repairs for children in receiving areas.

The percentage of children supplied with spectacles free of cost to the parents is the lowest recorded from 1930 to 1941.

(C) OPERATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ADENOIDS AND ENLARGED TONSILS, ETC.

This work was performed at the Western District Hospital only.

Nature of Operation—	1941			1940	1939
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals
Tonsils removed	1	—	1	—	5
Adenoids removed	15	11	26	15	14
Tonsils and adenoids removed	572	560	1,132	742	1,826
Others (ear 2)	1	1	2	9	21
Totals	<u>589</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>1,161</u>	<u>766</u>	<u>1,866</u>

Number of periods in which operations were carried through	118	73	199
Average number of cases dealt with per period	9.8	10.5	9.4
Clinic (including hospital) attendances of above cases	3,725	2,489	6,115

In the course of the session 62 children were detained in hospital beyond the normal period—49 for periods of 1 to 4 days, 9 for 5 to 7 days, 4 for 8 to 11 days. These children were detained on account of temperature (19), haemorrhage (11), or general conditions following the operation (17), and 15 evacuees were detained for "after-care" reasons.

One child died under the anaesthetic.

In 21 years of these operations for the Education Health Service two deaths under the anaesthetic (including that above) have occurred, and one further death due to haemorrhage. So far as is known, three further deaths following operation occurred either at home or after readmission to hospital due to unsuspected physical defects and not directly attributable to the operation. These six fatal cases occurred in 24,528 children operated upon—one death per 4,088 operations.

1,126 children were visited in their homes after operation, 1,050 being found satisfactory at the first visit. In 7 cases private medical attendance was advised. Three cases were found to be satisfactory at subsequent visits. In 66 cases admission to the house could not be obtained, the children were out, or for other reasons could not be examined.

In addition to operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, children attending the school clinics for ear diseases are, when necessary, referred to the general hospitals of the Corporation with a view to operative treatment. 102 children (54 boys and 48 girls) were so referred on the recommendation of School Medical Officers; 39 of these were operated on for mastoid disease, 26 had tonsils and/or adenoids removed, 4 for antral disease, and 10 children had operations or treatment for other aural or nasal conditions, other minor operations being performed for these children at the same time. 23 children received conservative treatment only.

(D) ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) *Deformities treated in Mearns Kirk Hospital.*

Owing to the call on hospital beds for emergency purposes, no patients with deformity could be admitted to Mearns Kirk Hospital from Ashley Street Clinic during the year. The hospital, however, continued to admit children with active bone and joint tuberculosis from the Tuberculosis Dispensaries, and children with second stage poliomyelitis from the Infectious Diseases Hospitals. On dismissal some of these cases were referred to Ashley Street Clinic for after-care.

Patients attending the clinic and requiring special advice or out-patient treatment were referred to the hospital, where one afternoon weekly was given over to their care. In this way 276 children visited the hospital for examination and treatment. Fifty X-ray examinations

were made, 36 plasters were applied, and 37 new splints, including 14 walking calipers, 12 leg-irons, 5 spinal braces, and 6 certalmid splints, were made. In addition to this there were 38 alterations to boots, 8 pattens were fitted, 4 pairs of crutches were supplied, and 58 repairs to splints and boots were carried out. Surgical dressings were required in 52 cases.

(b) *Deformities treated by Exercise, Massage, Electrical Treatment, etc., at Ashley Street, Gorbals, and Provan Orthopaedic Clinics, and at two Special Schools.*

	Boys	1941 Girls	Totals	1940 Totals	1939 Totals
Number of children examined ...	212	212	424	836	2,332
Number of attendances of "old" cases reporting for observation	136	160	296	356	677

The staff of nine medical gymnasts carried out treatment for the following cases:—

Details of new cases put on treatment at Clinics—	Boys	1941 Girls	Totals	1940 Totals	1939 Totals
Curvature of spine (kyphosis, lordosis, scoliosis) ...	31	58	89	70	250
Paralysis, infantile and other ...	26	22	48	50	79
Flat-foot ...	32	18	50	41	138
Wry-neck (torticollis) ...	—	1	1	—	8
Fracture (result of), sprains and dislocations. ...	3	3	6	3	6
Deformities of chest ...	2	3	5	10	11
Talipes ...	11	9	20	18	45
Contractures ...	—	1	1	5	4
Chronic constipation ...	—	—	—	1	4
Others ...	8	12	20	23	31
	113	127	240	221	576
Cases brought forward from previous Session ...	100	87	187	313	192
Totals ...	213	214	427	534	768
Discharged from Orthopaedic Clinics—					
Fit ...	45	56	101	140	337
For hospital treatment ...	6	—	6	5	9
To Convalescent Homes ...	1	1	2	3	4
Transferred to other clinics or treated by appliances ...	6	5	11	24	46
For other reasons (leaving school, etc.) ...	96	79	175	175	59
Totals ...	154	141	295	347	455
Number still on treatment ...	59	73	132	187	313
Number of attendances made by children for treatment ...	...	...	13,328	11,454	25,995

(c) *Deformities treated by Exercises and Massage at Special Schools and Evacuation Centres.*

In addition to the work detailed in the above table, medical gymnasts gave 226 class lessons and 571 individual treatments in special schools and evacuation centres.

(d) *Deformities treated by Appliances.*

Surgical appliances prescribed at Ashley Street Clinic or at the Voluntary Hospitals were provided through the splint departments of these hospitals or through private contractors on conditions somewhat similar to those applicable to the supply of spectacles, as follows:—

	Voluntary Hospitals		Ashley Street Clinic		1941	1940	1939
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals
Special boots or overshoes with steel or other supports	4	2	1	1	8	13	16
Special boots or overshoes ...	5	—	7	10	22	20	20
Steel or other supports ...	—	1	10	2	13	6	9
Other appliances ...	2	2	6	2	12	10	24
Totals ...	11	5	24	15	55	49	69
Repairs ...	7	3	52	25	87	76	146

In addition artificial eyes were supplied to 15 children—10 boys and 5 girls.

7.—*DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT* (Table V, page 66).

The limited dental clinic accommodation did not permit of the establishment of a complete system of dental inspection which could be followed by an offer of treatment where necessary. During the session, treatment at school dental clinic was available only for children of parents who were necessitous in terms of the Corporation's scale, which was at a figure £1 per week higher than the basic scale of the Welfare Committee. (In September, 1941, the scale was raised by £1 per week and any necessary treatment was offered at a charge of one shilling.) Details of issue of "First Dental Cards," of dental inspection results, and of treatment provided are given in Table V on page 66.

8.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES AND HOLIDAY SCHOOLS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.

For various reasons, including the fact that special transport for physically defective children was not available, attendance at special schools and classes was not compulsory; the numbers of children attending for instruction, however, increased considerably during the session. Arrangements for the classification and certification of pupils reported to be physically or mentally defective were continued, but due to the transport difficulties, many children were allowed to attend ordinary schools or their cases were considered with a view to evacuation to Special Schools Homes.

Towards the end of the session there were 27 centres in or near the city with Special Classes for the instruction of exceptional children. A further centre near the city accommodated both day and residential pupils, and there were 13 special residential centres situated in evacuation areas for the accommodation and instruction of Glasgow pupils of this type. The numbers of pupils receiving instruction in these centres were as follows:—

Type of Child.	Day Centres in or near city.		Day and Resi- dential Centres near city.		Residential Centres outwith city.	
	No. of Centres.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Centres.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Centres.	No. of Pupils.
Physically Defective—						
General	11	1,001	—	—	7	208
Blind	—	—	1	6	1	14
Myopic	3	91	1	17	1	4
Deaf	2	8	1	31	1	81
Semi-Deaf	1	35	1	15	1	29
Mentally Defective ...	18	1,274	—	—	4	129
Totals	(27)	2,409	(1)	69	(13)	465

The above numbers—a total of 2,943 children—compare with a number of approximately 6,000 pupils of similar categories receiving instruction in Session 1939.

Schools at Hillfoot and Ardrossan (Seafield School) were not in use as Holiday Schools; there were no special classes for dull or backward children or for children suffering from speech defects.

During the session there was an expansion of the work of the Child Guidance Clinics, the children being dealt with included 37 children in residence at an evacuation centre.

Biggart Memorial Home Special School, Prestwick—For 60 Protestant children.

					1941			1940	1939
Admitted	...	...	...	...	Boys 63	Girls 52	Totals 115	Totals 133	Totals 214
<hr/>									
Discharged—									
Cured or much improved	...			...	69	51	120	135	210
No change	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—
To hospital	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	10	3
Died	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1
<hr/>									
Totals	...	...	...	...	70	51	121	146	214
<hr/>									
Roll at end of Session	...		...	...	23	18	41	47	60
Average number of weeks in residence					19½	17½	18½	18½	12½

One case of chickenpox was removed to hospital, and 17 cases were treated in isolation at the home.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

The number of children specially examined by the School Medical Officers regarding mental defects during the year was:—

	...	...	...	...	1941			1940	1939
					Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals
First examinations	...	...	...	...	167	124	291	231	587
Re-examinations	...	...	...	...	268	175	443	40	1,528
Totals	...	...	...	...	435	299	734	271	2,115

After-Care and Home Visitation of Mentally Defective Children.

Summary of work done by women officers:—

	...	...	...	...	1941			1940	1939
					Boys-	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals
Cases brought forward from previous Session	...	...	...	...	1,514	979	2,493	2,350	2,236
Added to visiting list	...	...	...	...	222	181	403	472	282
Totals	...	...	...	...	1,736	1,160	2,896	2,822	2,518
Taken off visiting list—									
Home conditions satisfactory	...	...	...	...	184	69	253	233	103
Admitted to institutions	...	...	...	...	24	17	41	36	27
Others	...	...	...	...	29	38	67	60	38
	...	...	...	...	237	124	361	329	168
Remaining on visiting list	...	...	...	...	1,499	1,036	2,535	2,493	2,350

9.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

The normal arrangements (see Report for 1939, page 48) were carried through as far as was possible in exceptional circumstances of restricted staff and accommodation.

The specialist physical training staff, including those in the Services and on evacuation, consisted of the Superintendent of Physical Education, a Depute Superintendent (woman), 1 Supervisor (woman) in charge of orthopaedic clinics, 114 men teachers (including 1 part-time teacher), and 101 women teachers (including 8 medical gymnasts engaged at the orthopaedic clinics).

During the hygiene course, as a wartime measure, opportunity was taken to give instruction in simple first-aid, and courses in first-aid and sick nursing (girls) and first-aid and ambulance (boys) were given to pupils of the fifth and sixth years of the Secondary Schools.

10.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR FEEDING AND CLOTHING OF CHILDREN.

(a) *Administration*.—See Report for 1939, page 49.

(b) *Nature of Meals*.—The detailed menus of the meals supplied were given in the Report for 1929 (page 20). On page 70 of this Report information is given as to the number of children receiving a daily ration of milk.

(c) *Number of Meals, etc.*—Meals supplied during the year ended 31st July, 1941, were:—

A—Paid for by parents. B—Supplied to necessitous children.
C—Paid for by Welfare Department.

		1941			1940		
		Breakfasts	Dinners	Teas	Breakfasts	Dinners	Teas
A	...	78,019	161,867	79,676	29,224	70,057	28,300
B	...	84,398	525,229	82,079	141,566	1,101,744	140,648
C	...	95,956	230,662	91,422	149,871	312,998	144,013
Totals		258,373	917,758	253,177	320,661	1,484,799	312,961

Total No. of
Meals ...

1,429,308 in 1941

2,118,421 in 1940

The number of meals supplied in 1939 was 5,094,449.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER APPENDICES.

TABLE I.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AT :—

(A) (a) *Systematic Examinations*, i.e., the main groups recommended for the session (see page 12), and

(b) *Other Systematic Examinations*, i.e., children missed at recommended age groups or otherwise outwith these groups.

				1941		1939	
				Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
(a)	Entrants	...	...	13,925	13,788	27,713	18,469
	Second Age Group	..	...	603	307	910	10,549
	Third Age Group	...	...	4,907	5,113	10,020	13,213
	Fourth Age Group	...	...	13	24	37	413
				19,448	19,232	38,680	42,644
(b)	Others	...	...	695	698	1,393	3,681
Total				20,143	19,930	40,073	46,325

The age distribution of all the children at date of examination is shown in Appendix Ib on page 44.

Details of the defects and other information regarding the boys and girls in the first three groups at (a) above, and for the boys and girls of the fourth age group, combined with the "Others" at (b) above, will be found in Table II, page 45, in Appendix IIa on page 51, and in Table III on page 58.

The average ages, heights, and weights of most of the boys and girls in the first three groups at (a) above, excluding Entrants under five years of age, will be found in Table A on page 54. Similar information for boys and girls of 5, 6, 9, and 13 years of age will be found in Table B on page 55, this information being provided for the purpose of convenient comparison with similar records for 1939 and previous years.

In addition to these numbers of children, the following were examined in the course of Systematic Inspection of the pupils at Special Schools and Classes :—

		1941		1939
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
Physically defective children ...	122	107	299	861
Mentally defective children ...	136	109	245	596
	<u>258</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>1,457</u>

The results of these inspections are not included in the appendices or tables referred to in the three immediately preceding paragraphs, nor in the General Review on page 15.

(B) *Other Examinations*—

	1941	1940	1939
(i) <i>In Schools</i> —			
Special Cases (in respect of particular defects) ...	7,564	1,203	13,964
Re-inspection by Medical Officers ...	18,536	4,396	26,302
Leaving Interviews... ..	113	1,041	12,900
Measurements only (boys in two High Schools)	272	—	679
Admissions and discharges in Special Schools and Classes	96	—	1,112
Totals	<u>26,581</u>	<u>6,640</u>	<u>54,957</u>
(ii) <i>Mainly at Clinics</i> —			
Applicants for preliminary training as Teachers	21	21	48
Applicants for Licences under the Corporation Bye-Laws for the Employment of Children	498	244	383
Adult Employees of the Corporation ...	47	31	97
*Certifications—Blind Persons Act, 1920... ..	8	17	17
Candidates for Printers' Apprenticeships	—	74	99
Children as to fitness to proceed to Holiday Homes or Camps	—	—	9,796
Children as to fitness for "School Journeys" abroad, etc.	—	—	134
Children as to fitness for admission to Residential Schools and Institutions	133	143	1,341
Special food examinations of children (for Unemployment Assistance Board) ...	2,288	1,912	5,074
Juvenile Court Cases	203	74	81
Other Special Cases	205	239	341
Totals	<u>3,403</u>	<u>2,755</u>	<u>17,411</u>

* These examinations are made at the Joint Clinic for the Blind at 20 Cochrane Street.

(iii) "Emergency" Examinations with a view to Evacuation—

	1941	1940
Special emergency inspection—		
periodic inspection mainly of		
registered evacuees—at schools		
By School Medical Officers ...	53,248	341,767
By General Practitioners ...	58,208	
	111,456	
* Cleanliness inspections by school		
nurses (under School Medical		
Officers' supervision) at 52 schools	54,982	
Inspections immediately prior to		
evacuation—		
At Schools, children in school		No inspection in
groups	12,429	original
Individual children—		evacuation.
For two Government Camps	880	554
For Children's Overseas Re-		
ception Board	—	5,847
Others	1,503	6,768
	14,812	13,169
	181,250	354,936

* In addition, Nurse Inspectresses of the Sanitary Divisions made 109,038 cleanliness inspections at 90 schools (see page 62).

APPENDIX Ia.

NOTIFICATIONS TO PARENTS.

The numbers and percentages of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment for conditions other than (a) defects of clothing or cleanliness (including pediculosis) and (b) trivial caries of the temporary teeth, were as follows:—

	1941			1939
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
Entrants	6,905 (49·7)	6,622 (48·0)	13,527 (48·8)	8,129 (44·0)
2nd Age Group ...	301 (49·9)	132 (43·0)	433 (47·6)	4,289 (40·7)
3rd Age Group ...	1,988 (40·5)	1,962 (38·4)	3,950 (39·4)	4,156 (31·5)
4th Age Group ...	277 (39·1)	267 (37·0)	544 (38·0)	1,243 (30·4)
Others } ...				
Totals ...	9,471 (47·0)	8,983 (45·1)	18,454 (46·1)	17,817 (38·5)

The numbers and percentages of cases in which intimation was made to parents verbally or by card, together with information as to similar intimations in respect of clothing, cleanliness, and/or minor dental defects will be found in Appendix IIa on page 51.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AT DATE OF SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION.

(a) Children within groups recommended for the session (as indicated by brackets).
 (b) Children outwith groups recommended for the session.

BOYS.

Ages	‡ Entrants-Infants.					† Second Age Group.					‡ Third Age Group.					Fourth Age Group.					Totals
	*2-4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
Non-Transferred Schools ... (a)	38	5,717	3,950	378	†62	1	192	69	—	74	2,885	540	—	—	—	—	13,906				
Do. ... (b)	—	—	—	2	11	—	38	51	22	35	106	82	11	—	—	—	359				
Transferred Schools ... (a)	9	1,981	1,634	140	16	3	310	28	—	89	1,138	181	—	6	7	—	5,542				
Do. ... (b)	—	—	—	1	2	—	93	14	11	25	103	87	—	—	—	—	336				
Totals ... (a)	47	7,698	5,584	518	78	4	502	97	—	163	4,023	721	—	6	7	—	19,448				
... (b)	—	—	—	3	13	—	131	65	33	60	209	169	11	—	1	—	695				
Totals, 1941 ...	47	7,698	5,584	521	91	4	633	162	33	223	4,232	890	11	6	8	—	20,143				
Totals, 1939 ...	49	8,748	377	106	49	52	5,359	471	192	169	6,791	472	58	187	88	11	23,179				

GIRLS.

Ages	†										‡					§					Totals
	*2-4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
Non-Transferred Schools ... (a)	42	5,501	3,836	349	†55	—	169	52	—	110	3,140	505	1	—	—	—	13,760				
Do. ... (b)	—	—	—	9	9	—	33	65	39	29	92	123	6	—	3	—	399				
Transferred Schools ... (a)	13	2,115	1,722	142	13	—	67	19	—	47	1,152	159	—	17	6	—	5,472				
Do. ... (b)	—	—	—	—	8	—	51	26	12	6	88	102	6	—	—	—	299				
Totals ... (a)	55	7,616	5,558	491	68	—	236	71	—	157	4,292	664	1	17	6	—	19,232				
... (b)	—	—	—	—	17	—	84	91	51	35	180	225	12	—	3	—	698				
Totals, 1941 ...	55	7,616	5,558	491	85	—	320	162	51	192	4,472	889	13	17	9	—	19,930				
Totals, 1939 ...	53	8,633	394	115	50	33	5,266	516	271	233	6,806	494	44	165	52	21	23,146				

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Ages	Totals																	
	*2-4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Totals ... (a)	102	15,314	11,142	1,009	146	4	738	168	—	320	8,315	1,385	1	23	13	—	38,680	
... (b)	—	—	—	3	30	—	215	156	84	95	389	394	23	—	4	—	1,393	
Totals, 1941	102	15,314	11,142	1,012	176	4	953	324	84	415	8,704	1,779	24	23	17	—	40,073	
Totals, 1939	102	17,381	771	221	99	85	10,625	987	463	402	13,597	966	102	352	140	832	46,325	

† This grouping applies only to the (a) lines in the table.

‡ Includes in all two pupils of nine years of age.

* Includes nursery school children.

§ Includes four girls of over eighteen years of age.

TABLE II—Continued.

Age Groups	Entrants		2nd age group		3rd age group		Others		All ages		All ages		1939	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals
4. SKIN	{	Ringworm	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	4	4	4	4
			(0.0)	(0.0)	—	(0.0)	—	—	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
			148	86	—	12	5	4	167	94	261	261	299	299
			(1.1)	(0.6)	—	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)
			17	3	1	—	—	1	19	4	23	23	22	22
	{	Injuries	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)
			60	65	4	19	25	2	85	95	180	180	199	199
			(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
			4	10	—	2	1	—	6	12	18	18	13	13
			(0.0)	(0.1)	—	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
(b) Body	{	Ringworm	86	37	4	7	12	2	99	52	151	151	165	165
			(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
			208	190	17	47	45	11	283	239	522	522	588	588
			(1.5)	(1.4)	(2.8)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
			26	11	3	12	5	—	41	16	57	57	53	53
	{	Injuries	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.1)	—	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
			278	222	20	62	79	12	372	313	685	685	566	566
			(2.0)	(1.6)	(3.3)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.2)	(1.2)
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	829	625	52	10	162	172	32	19	1,075	826	1,901	1,901	1,479	1,479
	(6.0)	(4.5)	(8.6)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.4)	(4.5)	(2.6)	(5.3)	(4.1)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(3.2)	(3.2)
5. NUTRITION	1,527	1,765	59	20	402	357	50	37	2,038	2,179	4,217	4,217	4,903	4,903
	(11.0)	(12.8)	(9.8)	(6.5)	(8.2)	(7.0)	(7.1)	(5.1)	(10.1)	(10.9)	(10.5)	(10.5)	(10.6)	(10.6)
	135	165	—	2	31	33	4	—	170	200	370	370	253	253
	(1.0)	(1.2)	—	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	—	(0.8)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(0.6)
Totals	1,662	1,930	59	22	433	390	54	37	2,208	2,379	4,587	4,587	5,156	5,156
	(11.9)	(14.0)	(9.8)	(7.2)	(8.8)	(7.6)	(7.6)	(5.1)	(11.0)	(11.9)	(11.4)	(11.4)	(11.1)	(11.1)
6. MOUTH AND TEETH UNHEALTHY	2,110	2,002	127	39	626	650	103	78	2,966	2,769	5,735	5,735	5,154	5,154
	(15.2)	(14.5)	(21.1)	(12.7)	(12.8)	(12.7)	(11.5)	(10.8)	(14.7)	(13.9)	(14.3)	(14.3)	(11.1)	(11.1)

Age Groups	Entrants		2nd age group		3rd age group		Others		All ages		All ages Totals	1939 Totals	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
7. NASO-PHARYNX													
(a) <i>Nose</i>													
Obstruction—for observation	125 (1-0)	85 (0-6)	2 (0-3)	—	10 (0-2)	11 (0-2)	1 (0-1)	3 (0-4)	138 (0-7)	99 (0-5)	237 (0-6)	203 (0-4)	
Obstruction—for operation	78 (0-6)	58 (0-4)	2 (0-3)	2 (0-7)	5 (0-1)	5 (0-1)	—	1 (0-1)	85 (0-4)	66 (0-3)	151 (0-4)	100 (0-2)	
Catarrh	81 (0-6)	44 (0-3)	4 (0-7)	4 (1-3)	13 (0-3)	14 (0-3)	4 (0-6)	—	102 (0-5)	62 (0-3)	164 (0-4)	224 (0-5)	
Other conditions	11 (0-1)	5 (0-0)	1 (0-2)	—	4 (0-1)	6 (0-1)	—	—	16 (0-1)	11 (0-1)	27 (0-1)	59 (0-1)	
(b) <i>Throat</i>													
Tonsils—for observation	1,525 (11-0)	1,570 (11-4)	41 (6-8)	32 (10-4)	389 (7-9)	310 (6-1)	51 (7-2)	47 (6-5)	2,006 (10-0)	1,959 (9-8)	3,965 (9-9)	2,933 (6-3)	
Tonsils—for operation	399 (2-9)	398 (2-9)	7 (1-2)	3 (1-0)	33 (0-7)	58 (1-1)	3 (0-4)	9 (1-2)	442 (2-2)	468 (2-3)	910 (2-3)	854 (1-8)	
Other conditions	12 (0-1)	8 (0-1)	—	1 (0-3)	1 (0-0)	5 (0-1)	2 (0-3)	—	15 (0-1)	14 (0-1)	29 (0-1)	70 (0-2)	
(c) <i>Glands</i>													
For observation	287 (2-1)	262 (1-9)	10 (1-7)	3 (1-0)	56 (1-1)	27 (0-5)	8 (1-1)	8 (1-1)	361 (1-8)	300 (1-5)	661 (1-6)	240 (0-5)	
For operation	6 (0-0)	7 (0-1)	—	—	1 (0-0)	—	—	—	7 (0-0)	7 (0-0)	14 (0-0)	13 (0-0)	
Totals	2,524 (18-1)	2,437 (17-7)	67 (11-1)	45 (14-7)	512 (10-4)	436 (8-5)	69 (9-7)	68 (9-4)	3,172 (15-7)	2,986 (15-0)	6,158 (15-4)	4,696 (10-1)	
8. EYES—(a) <i>External Diseases</i>													
Blepharitis	200 (1-4)	172 (1-2)	15 (2-5)	3 (1-0)	57 (1-2)	40 (0-8)	12 (1-7)	1 (0-1)	284 (1-4)	216 (1-1)	500 (1-2)	445 (1-0)	
Conjunctivitis	35 (0-3)	28 (0-2)	2 (0-3)	1 (0-3)	6 (0-1)	4 (0-1)	1 (0-1)	—	44 (0-2)	33 (0-2)	77 (0-2)	94 (0-2)	
Corneal opacities	8 (0-1)	14 (0-1)	—	—	4 (0-1)	5 (0-1)	1 (0-1)	2 (0-3)	13 (0-1)	21 (0-1)	34 (0-1)	40 (0-1)	
Strabismus	558 (4-0)	516 (3-7)	27 (4-5)	10 (3-3)	145 (3-0)	114 (2-2)	21 (3-0)	15 (2-1)	751 (3-7)	655 (3-3)	1,406 (3-5)	1,532 (3-3)	
Other diseases	52 (0-4)	35 (0-3)	3 (0-5)	1 (0-3)	11 (0-2)	13 (0-3)	2 (0-3)	—	68 (0-3)	49 (0-2)	117 (0-3)	158 (0-3)	
Totals	853 (6-1)	765 (5-5)	47 (7-8)	15 (4-9)	223 (4-5)	176 (3-4)	37 (5-2)	18 (2-5)	1,160 (5-8)	974 (4-9)	2,134 (5-3)	2,269 (4-9)	

TABLE II—Continued.

Age Groups	Entrants		2nd age group		3rd age group		Others		All ages		1939
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Totals
8. EYES (b) Visual acuity (Snellen) *											
Fair, 6/9 or 6/12 ...	*	*	129 (21.5)	66 (21.5)	782 (15.9)	774 (15.1)	91 (13.0)	151 (20.9)	1,002 (16.1)	991 (16.1)	3,981 (8.6)
Bad, 6/18 or worse ...	*	*	27 (4.5)	11 (3.6)	164 (3.3)	219 (4.3)	23 (3.2)	42 (5.8)	214 (3.5)	272 (4.4)	874 (1.9)
Totals ...	*	*	156 (25.9)	77 (25.1)	946 (19.3)	993 (19.4)	114 (16.1)	193 (26.7)	1,216 (19.6)	1,263 (20.6)	4,855 (10.5)
Recommended for Refraction	195 (1.4)	206 (1.5)	64 (10.6)	30 (9.8)	381 (7.8)	378 (7.4)	57 (8.1)	50 (6.9)	697 (3.5)	664 (3.3)	2,012 (4.3)
Recommended for Re-test ...	12 (0.1)	15 (0.1)	9 (1.5)	5 (1.6)	104 (2.1)	111 (2.2)	15 (2.1)	16 (2.2)	140 (0.7)	147 (0.7)	467 (1.0)
Totals ...	207 (1.5)	221 (1.6)	73 (12.1)	35 (11.4)	485 (9.9)	489 (9.6)	72 (10.2)	66 (9.1)	837 (4.2)	811 (4.1)	2,479 (5.4)
9. EARS (a) Diseases											
Otorrhoea—One ear ...	161 (1.2)	156 (1.1)	8 (1.3)	4 (1.3)	62 (1.3)	39 (0.8)	13 (1.8)	3 (0.4)	244 (1.2)	202 (1.0)	434 (1.0)
Otorrhoea—Both ears ...	48 (0.3)	37 (0.3)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.3)	13 (0.3)	18 (0.4)	3 (0.4)	2 (0.3)	65 (0.3)	58 (0.3)	125 (0.3)
Other diseases ...	30 (0.2)	34 (0.2)	3 (0.5)	—	4 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	—	38 (0.2)	41 (0.2)	137 (0.3)
(b) Defective hearing											
Grade I—For ordinary cl. ...	18 (0.1)	23 (0.2)	—	2 (0.7)	6 (0.1)	8 (0.2)	—	4 (0.6)	24 (0.1)	37 (0.2)	257 (0.6)
„ IIa—For front seat ...	14 (0.1)	13 (0.1)	2 (0.3)	—	1 (0.0)	6 (0.1)	—	—	17 (0.1)	19 (0.1)	71 (0.2)
„ IIb—For class for semi-deaf ...	2 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	7 (0.0)
„ III—For deaf class ...	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	—
Totals ...	274 (2.0)	265 (1.9)	14 (2.3)	7 (2.3)	86 (1.8)	78 (1.5)	17 (2.4)	9 (1.2)	391 (1.9)	359 (1.8)	1,837 (1.8)

* The record of defective vision applies to the better eye, and is with spectacles if worn at examination. The figures do not include entrants, as they cannot be examined by means of test types. The percentages given relate to the children outwith the entrants group. 19,346 children in all 14 cases fewer than the total number examined outwith the "entrants" age group.

TABLE II—Continued.

Age Groups	Entrants		2nd age group		3rd age group		Others		All ages		1939
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
10. Speech—Defective articulation ...	211 (1.5)	122 (0.9)	4 (0.7)	—	13 (0.3)	12 (0.2)	2 (0.3)	—	230 (1.1)	134 (0.7)	362 (0.8)
“ Stammering ...	42 (0.3)	15 (0.1)	3 (0.5)	—	26 (0.5)	4 (0.1)	6 (0.8)	—	77 (0.4)	19 (0.1)	139 (0.3)
Totals ...	253 (1.8)	237 (1.7)	7 (1.2)	—	39 (0.8)	16 (0.3)	8 (1.1)	—	307 (1.5)	153 (0.8)	501 (1.1)
11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION											
Backward ...	43 (0.3)	29 (0.2)	2 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	30 (0.6)	8 (0.2)	2 (0.3)	2 (0.3)	77 (0.4)	40 (0.2)	94 (0.2)
Dull ...	4 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	—	6 (0.1)	12 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	12 (0.1)	18 (0.1)	62 (0.1)
Mentally defective(educable)	2 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	—	—	—	—	1 (0.1)	—	3 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	7 (0.0)
“ “ (ineducable)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	—
Highly nervous ...	10 (0.1)	14 (0.1)	—	—	—	1 (0.0)	—	—	10 (0.1)	15 (0.1)	71 (0.2)
Difficult in behaviour ..	7 (0.1)	4 (0.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	6 (0.0)
Totals ...	67 (0.5)	58 (0.4)	3 (0.5)	1 (0.3)	36 (0.7)	21 (0.4)	4 (0.6)	3 (0.4)	110 (0.5)	83 (0.4)	240 (0.5)
12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—											
(a) Organic Heart Disease											
Congenital ...	74 (0.5)	64 (0.5)	1 (0.2)	—	6 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	—	2 (0.3)	81 (0.4)	70 (0.4)	86 (0.2)
Acquired ...	57 (0.4)	57 (0.4)	3 (0.5)	1 (0.3)	44 (0.9)	45 (0.9)	3 (0.4)	6 (0.8)	107 (0.5)	109 (0.5)	301 (0.6)
(b) Functional Conditions	143 (1.0)	105 (0.8)	7 (1.2)	—	33 (0.7)	38 (0.7)	6 (0.8)	5 (0.7)	189 (0.9)	148 (0.7)	471 (1.0)
Totals ...	274 (2.0)	226 (1.6)	11 (1.8)	1 (0.3)	83 (1.7)	87 (1.7)	9 (1.3)	13 (1.8)	377 (1.9)	327 (1.6)	858 (1.9)

TABLE II—Continued.

Age Groups	Entrants		2nd age group		3rd age group		Others		All ages		All ages		1939
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals	
13. LUNGS													
Chronic Bronchitis ...	114 (0.8)	67 (0.5)	2 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	14 (0.3)	9 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.3)	131 (0.7)	79 (0.4)	210 (0.5)	252 (0.6)	
Suspected Tuberculosis ...	22 (0.2)	9 (0.1)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	3 (0.4)	1 (0.1)	29 (0.1)	16 (0.1)	45 (0.1)	35 (0.1)	
Catarrh ...	979 (7.0)	795 (5.8)	18 (3.0)	9 (2.9)	71 (1.4)	34 (0.7)	9 (1.3)	2 (0.3)	1,077 (5.3)	840 (4.2)	1,917 (4.8)	1,846 (4.0)	
Other diseases ...	35 (0.3)	19 (0.1)	—	1 (0.3)	9 (0.2)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	45 (0.2)	22 (0.1)	67 (0.2)	100 (0.2)	
Totals ...	1,150 (8.3)	890 (6.5)	21 (3.5)	12 (3.9)	97 (2.0)	49 (1.0)	14 (2.0)	6 (0.8)	1,282 (6.4)	957 (4.8)	2,239 (5.6)	2,233 (4.8)	
14. DEFORMITIES													
(a) <i>Congenital</i> ...	89 (0.6)	65 (0.5)	2 (0.3)	—	15 (0.3)	15 (0.3)	3 (0.4)	2 (0.3)	109 (0.5)	82 (0.4)	191 (0.5)	178 (0.4)	
(b) <i>Acquired</i> —Infantile Paralysis	15 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	—	—	3 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	2 (0.3)	—	20 (0.1)	14 (0.1)	34 (0.1)	40 (0.1)	
Probable Rickets ...	116 (0.8)	60 (0.4)	5 (0.8)	—	21 (0.4)	13 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	143 (0.7)	74 (0.4)	217 (0.5)	261 (0.6)	
Other causes ...	51 (0.4)	28 (0.2)	2 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	24 (0.5)	20 (0.4)	4 (0.6)	3 (0.4)	81 (0.4)	52 (0.3)	133 (0.3)	256 (0.6)	
Totals ...	271 (1.9)	160 (1.2)	9 (1.5)	1 (0.3)	63 (1.3)	55 (1.1)	10 (1.4)	6 (0.8)	353 (1.8)	222 (1.1)	575 (1.4)	735 (1.6)	
15. INFECTIOUS DISEASES ...	20 (0.1)	20 (0.1)	—	—	2 (0.0)	—	—	1 (0.1)	22 (0.1)	21 (0.1)	43 (0.1)	29 (0.1)	
16. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS ...	824 (5.9)	944 (6.8)	26 (4.3)	9 (2.9)	98 (2.0)	118 (2.3)	17 (2.4)	25 (3.5)	965 (4.8)	1,096 (5.5)	2,061 (5.1)	1,438 (3.1)	

Except in respect of the dual information regarding children who were guessed; no third appears more than once in each section.
 "Sections" are indicated by horizontal lines across the columns.

Age Groups	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		Others		All Ages		All Ages Totals	1939 Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
Parents present at examination ...	12,925 (92.8)	12,870 (93.3)	328 (54.4)	225 (73.3)	911 (18.6)	1,576 (30.8)	218 (30.8)	276 (38.2)	14,382 (71.4)	14,947 (75.0)	29,329 (73.2)	33,193 (71.7)
Children notified to parents as requiring treatment:—												
(a) Defects of clothing and/or cleanliness and trivial caries of the temporary teeth ...	1,997 (14.3)	2,576 (18.7)	27 (4.5)	34 (11.1)	272 (5.5)	478 (9.3)	36 (5.1)	64 (8.9)	2,332 (11.6)	3,152 (15.8)	5,484 (13.7)	2,311 (5.0)
By printed notice ...	242 (1.7)	612 (4.4)	13 (2.2)	24 (7.8)	66 (1.3)	420 (8.2)	12 (1.7)	53 (7.3)	333 (1.7)	1,109 (5.6)	1,442 (3.6)	1,129 (2.4)
(b) Other defects ...	4,620 (33.2)	4,363 (31.6)	132 (21.9)	74 (24.1)	770 (15.7)	880 (17.2)	124 (17.5)	124 (17.2)	5,646 (28.0)	5,441 (27.3)	11,087 (27.7)	10,502 (22.7)
By printed notice ...	2,285 (16.4)	2,259 (16.4)	169 (28.0)	58 (18.9)	1,218 (24.8)	1,082 (21.2)	153 (21.6)	143 (19.8)	3,825 (19.0)	3,542 (17.8)	7,367 (18.4)	7,315 (15.8)
Children noted for re-inspection:—												
(a) Defects of clothing, etc. (as above) ...	1,799 (12.9)	2,742 (19.9)	49 (8.1)	56 (18.2)	217 (4.4)	887 (17.3)	55 (7.8)	124 (17.2)	2,120 (10.5)	3,809 (19.1)	5,929 (14.8)	2,653 (5.7)
(b) Other defects ...	6,801 (48.8)	6,597 (47.8)	309 (51.2)	128 (41.7)	2,005 (40.9)	2,069 (40.5)	286 (40.4)	277 (38.4)	9,401 (46.7)	9,071 (45.5)	18,472 (46.1)	18,104 (39.1)
Children excluded from attendance at school ...	242 (1.7)	233 (1.7)	15 (2.5)	1 (0.3)	44 (0.9)	48 (0.9)	11 (1.6)	4 (0.6)	312 (1.5)	286 (1.4)	598 (1.5)	328 (0.7)
Children "free from defects" in terms of Table III:—												
(a) No recorded defect ...	2,214 (15.9)	1,783 (12.9)	78 (12.9)	58 (18.9)	1,180 (24.0)	892 (17.4)	159 (22.5)	133 (18.4)	3,631 (18.0)	2,866 (14.4)	6,497 (16.2)	8,237 (17.8)
(b) Defects of clothing and/or cleanliness only ...	116 (0.8)	399 (2.8)	5 (0.8)	8 (2.6)	27 (0.6)	258 (5.0)	5 (0.7)	26 (3.6)	153 (0.8)	691 (3.5)	844 (2.1)	303 (0.7)
(c) Minor dental defect only ...	?	?	33 (5.5)	18 (5.9)	1,196 (24.4)	954 (18.6)	147 (20.8)	116 (16.1)	1,376 (6.8)	1,088 (5.5)	2,464 (6.1)	6,044 (13.0)
(d) Minor dental defect with or without clothing and/or cleanliness defect(s) ...	3,933 (28.2)	4,177 (30.3)	98 (16.3)	62 (20.2)	87 (1.8)	528 (10.3)	51 (7.2)	96 (13.3)	4,169 (20.7)	4,863 (24.4)	9,032 (22.5)	9,601 (20.7)

APPENDIX IIa—Continued.

Age Groups	Entrants.		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		Others		All Ages		1939
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Totals
Teeth—Sound	3,937 (28.3)	3,648 (26.5)	164 (27.2)	96 (31.3)	1,951 (39.8)	1,840 (36.0)	240 (33.9)	269 (37.3)	6,292 (31.2)	5,853 (29.4)	12,145 (30.3)
One to four decayed...	6,772 (48.6)	7,144 (51.8)	358 (59.4)	182 (59.3)	2,728 (55.6)	2,953 (57.8)	419 (59.1)	411 (56.9)	10,277 (51.0)	10,690 (53.6)	20,967 (52.3)
Five or more decayed ...	3,216 (23.2)	2,996 (21.7)	81 (13.4)	29 (9.4)	228 (4.6)	320 (6.3)	49 (6.9)	42 (5.8)	3,574 (17.7)	3,387 (17.0)	6,961 (17.4)
*Visual acuity (Snellen):—											
Children who wore glasses at examination	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Children not wearing glasses at examination	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{

* Number recorded—12,346.

† Visual acuity of entrants not recorded.

APPENDIX IIB.

AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF CHILDREN AT SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION.

The Tables on the next two pages show the average ages, heights and weights of the children examined in the ordinary schools during Session 1940-41, together with corresponding averages for Session 1938-39—two years before; i.e., there is a gap of a year in these records as few measurements were taken in Session 1939-40.

Table A on page 54 shows the averages arranged in three of the four groups suggested for systematic inspection by the Department of Health for Scotland, i.e., "Entrants" and two other groups selected by year of birth (1931 and 1927).¹ The fourth group (children born in 1924) was small—37 pupils—and has therefore been omitted for this year. This is only the second year of publication of the average measurements grouped in this way.

Table B on page 55 shows the averages for the children selected according to complete years of age attained, as was the practice prior to Session 1938-39. The records of these averages cover many years, and comparisons on this basis are therefore more informative.

It should be noted that few children were examined (1) of six years of age in most previous sessions (Table B) and (2) of about nine years of age in the year now under review (see "Second Age Group" in Table A and "9 years" in Table B). Any comparisons based on the old and the new measurements for these groups would therefore be of less value.

(Continued on page 56)

APPENDIX IIb.—TABLE A.

AVERAGE AGES AND MEASUREMENTS OF CHILDREN IN THREE MAIN AGE-GROUPS RECOMMENDED FOR SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION.
BOYS.

GROUP	ENTRANTS				SECOND AGE-GROUP				THIRD AGE-GROUP			
	No. of Child- ren	Age 5 years +	Height inches	Weight lbs.	No. of Child- ren	Age 9 years +	Height inches	Weight lbs.	No. of Child- ren	Age 13 years +	Height inches	Weight lbs.
Averages												
Non-transferred Schools	10,106	* 10-81	43-29	43-39	262	* 9-10	51-48	61-05	3,499	* 7-52	58-94	89-07
Transferred Schools ...	3,771	11-39	42-70	42-64	341	7-03	50-16	59-45	1,408	6-60	57-50	85-19
† Glasgow, 1941 ...	13,877	10-97	43-13	43-19	603	7-93	50-73	60-15	4,907	7-25	58-53	87-96
‡ Do. 1939 ...	9,252	5-0	41-7	40-7	5,320	4-9	50-2	59-5	6,517	5-6	57-6	85-0

GIRLS.

GROUP	ENTRANTS				SECOND AGE-GROUP				THIRD AGE-GROUP			
	No. of Child- ren	Age 5 years +	Height inches	Weight lbs.	No. of Child- ren	Age 9 years +	Height inches	Weight lbs.	No. of Child- ren	Age 13 years +	Height inches	Weight lbs.
Non-transferred Schools	9,740	* 10-89	42-96	41-88	221	* 8-97	51-08	60-14	3,755	* 7-06	59-21	91-91
Transferred Schools ...	3,992	11-22	42-33	41-06	86	9-57	50-43	58-34	1,358	6-63	58-31	89-51
† Glasgow, 1941 ...	13,732	10-98	42-78	41-61	307	9-14	50-90	59-63	5,113	6-94	58-97	91-27
‡ Do. 1939 ...	9,170	5-2	41-5	39-4	5,229	4-9	49-8	57-7	6,696	5-5	58-5	89-9

* Age in months beyond the years of age given at head of columns.

† Exclusive of children in special schools and classes.

AVERAGE AGES AND MEASUREMENTS OF ALL CHILDREN OF 5, 6, 9 AND 13 YEARS OF AGE - FOR COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS RECORDS

BOYS *

AGE GROUP	5 YEARS				6 YEARS				9 YEARS				13 YEARS			
	No. of Child- ren.	Age † m'ths	Ht. inches	Wt. lbs.	No. of Child- ren	Age † m'ths	Ht. inches	Wt. lbs.	No. of Child- ren	Age † m'ths	Ht. inches	Wt. lbs.	No. of Child- ren	Age † m'ths	Ht. inches	Wt. lbs.
Anthropometric Com- mittee's Standard	—	?	41.0	39.9	—	?	44.0	44.4	—	?	49.7	60.4	—	?	56.9	82.6
Non-Transferred Schools	5,716	5.45	42.30	41.65	3,950	4.53	44.32	45.12	193	7.44	51.32	60.55	2,885	6.78	58.67	88.29
Transferred Schools ...	1,981	5.89	41.76	40.92	1,634	4.63	43.59	44.30	310	6.62	50.13	59.41	1,138	6.25	57.47	85.08
†Glasgow, 1941	7,697	5.57	42.16	41.47	5,584	4.56	44.11	44.89	503	6.94	50.59	59.85	4,023	6.63	58.33	87.38
†Glasgow, 1939	8,748	4.2	41.5	40.3	377	4.7	44.1	45.5	5,359	4.6	50.1	59.4	6,791	5.7	57.6	85.0

GIRLS *

AGE GROUP	5 YEARS				6 YEARS				9 YEARS				13 YEARS			
	No. of Child- ren.	Age † m'ths	Ht. inches	Wt. lbs.	No. of Child- ren	Age † m'ths	Ht. inches	Wt. lbs.	No. of Child- ren	Age † m'ths	Ht. inches	Wt. lbs.	No. of Child- ren	Age † m'ths	Ht. inches	Wt. lbs.
Anthropometric Com- mittee's Standard	—	?	40.8	39.6	—	?	42.6	42.4	—	?	48.7	55.5	—	?	57.8	87.0
Non-Transferred Schools	5,500	5.60	42.00	40.13	3,836	4.60	43.96	43.66	170	7.40	50.77	58.95	3,140	6.64	59.16	91.55
Transferred Schools ...	2,115	5.88	41.41	39.37	1,722	4.29	43.22	42.70	67	8.57	50.38	58.77	1,152	6.13	58.20	89.16
†Glasgow, 1941	7,615	5.67	41.84	39.92	5,558	4.51	43.73	43.36	237	7.74	50.66	58.90	4,292	6.50	58.90	90.91
†Glasgow, 1939	8,633	4.3	41.3	39.0	394	5.0	43.6	43.5	5,266	4.6	49.8	57.7	6,806	5.6	58.5	90.0

* The numbers of children examined at other ages were relatively small ; averages are, therefore, not given.

† Age in months beyond the years of age given above the relative tables.

‡ Exclusive of Special Schools and Classes.

(Continued from page 53)

If attention, therefore, is confined to the remaining groups, *i.e.* the "Entrants" and "Third Age Group" in Table A, and the children of the 5 and 13 year age groups in Table B, it will be found that there is no exception to the rule that the average ages are higher and that the average measurements also show increases over the corresponding figures for the session of two years earlier quoted in the tables. With increased average age, increased average measurements for 1941 might be expected, but it is found on closer examination that the increases in measurements are generally greater in extent than the increases in age would justify. A table published in the 1935 Report (on page 59) shows the ascertained average increase in measurements per month of age at that time. The application of the data in that table, in order to make due allowance for the increased average ages, does not account for the full extent of the increased measurements in 1941 except in one instance in each table, *viz.*, the average weights of the girls of the "Third Age Group" in Non-transferred Schools in Table A and—the corresponding point—the average weights of the girls of the 13 years age group in Non-transferred Schools in Table B. In each of these instances the increase in weight falls short of the figure which might have been expected in view of the increased age. Elsewhere the adjustments necessary for age difference account for only a part of the increased measurements, the net increases being most striking among the younger pupils, especially the boys.

* These height and weight averages are subject to variations from year to year which have not generally been fully accounted for by age differences.

For this reason, from time to time an average of the average measurements published in each of five successive years has been taken as a more reliable basis for testing progress made than are the figures for any pair of years.

The following table quotes (a) the figures regarding the 5 and 13 year age groups published in the Report for 1933, (b) similar averages (but including the average ages) for the five years ending 1939, and (c) the averages for 1941 with (d) the total increase of the 1941 figures over the averages for the 1935-39 quinquennium, (e) the estimated adjustments necessary for age increases, and (f) the remainder—the net increase.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF CHILDREN OF FIVE AND OF THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE FOR FIVE QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS FROM 1910 TO 1939 (WITH MEASUREMENTS FOR 1941 AND TOTAL AND NET INCREASES BETWEEN 1935-39 AND 1941).

Period.	Boys.						GIRLS.					
	5 Years.			13 Years.			5 Years.			13 Years.		
	Age* mths.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Age* mths.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Age* mths.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Age* mths.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.
1910-14	?	40.2	38.5	?	54.7	73.8	?	39.9	37.8	?	55.8	80.2
1919-23	?	40.4	39.1	?	55.2	74.9	?	40.0	38.1	?	55.7	77.9
1924-28	?	40.8	39.2	?	55.7	77.7	?	40.3	37.7	?	56.3	80.2
1929-33	?	40.9	39.4	?	56.2	79.3	?	40.7	37.9	?	57.1	83.0
1935-39	3.98	41.48	40.10	5.24	57.26	83.28	4.06	41.20	38.62	5.16	58.18	88.14
1941	5.57	42.16	41.47	6.63	58.33	87.38	5.67	41.84	39.92	6.50	59.90	90.91
+ Increase (c) over (b)	1.59	0.68	1.37	1.39	1.07	4.10	1.61	0.64	1.30	1.34	0.72	2.77
- Reduc- tion for age												
increase		0.21	0.30		0.30	1.14		0.26	0.35		0.20	1.15
- Net increase		0.47	1.07		0.77	2.96		0.38	0.95		0.52	1.62

* Age in months beyond years of age given at head of column.

The figures in this table show the consistent increase in the average measurements of the children which has been the subject of comment in many of these Reports. That the increase is still in evidence after a year or more of war-time conditions is a matter for satisfaction. To what extent increased family incomes, the milk in schools scheme, the absence of major epidemics of infectious diseases, and perhaps periods of evacuation have contributed to this result it is difficult to say. The net increase of about one pound in weight of the five-year boys and girls seems to be unexpectedly high and may suggest an immediate response to the expanded scheme for supply of milk to children under school age. On the other hand, the relatively small increase in the weights of the girls of 13 years of age appears to be an evacuation effect, i.e., it is found that, in general, evacuation is now (December, 1941) most frequent among girl pupils of the secondary schools which are attended by the children from better class districts.

TABLE III.

SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF CHILDREN IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS.
CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REMEDIABILITY OF THE MAJOR DEFECT FOUND IN THE INDIVIDUAL CHILD.

Classification	Entrants		Second age-group		Third age-group		Others		All ages Totals, 1941		Totals, 1939
	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examinations	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examinations
I. Children free from defects	12,622	45.5	360	39.6	5,122	51.1	733	51.3	18,837	47.0	52.2
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—											
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	*	*	93	10.2	1,042	10.4	159	11.1	1,294	3.2	4.9
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment ...	2,077	7.5	78	8.6	713	7.1	104	7.3	2,972	7.4	6.5
(c) Both (a) and (b)	*	*	17	1.9	122	1.2	12	0.8	151	0.4	0.8
Totals	2,077	7.5	188	20.7	1,877	18.7	275	19.2	4,417	11.0	12.1
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks ...	9,336	33.7	259	28.5	2,107	21.0	297	20.8	11,999	29.9	24.5
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II or III, distinguishing cases—											
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	2,312	8.3	64	7.0	486	4.9	67	4.7	2,929	7.3	6.6
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g. without complete restoration of function	1,310	4.7	38	4.2	405	4.0	53	3.7	1,806	4.5	4.3
Totals	3,622	13.1	102	11.2	891	8.9	120	8.4	4,735	11.8	10.9
V. Children suffering from defects from which improvement is not considered possible	56	0.2	1	0.1	23	0.2	5	0.3	85	0.2	0.3
Total numbers of children examined	27,713	100.0	910	100.0	10,020	100.0	1,430	100.0	40,073	100.0	100.0

* Vision of entrants is not recorded.

APPENDIX IIIa.

INSPECTION OF SPECIAL CASES.

Defects found in Children presented for Medical Inspection as "Non-Routines."—The following table shows the results of the inspection of the 6,916 children in ordinary schools and of the 438 in special schools and classes who were specially presented on account of disease or defect observed by the teachers. More than one defect was found in some cases:—

Defect found.	Ordinary Schools.		Special Schools and Classes.		All Schools.		Percentage 1939.
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
Skin	1,327	18.7	75	16.1	1,402	18.6	11.9
Eye	334	4.7	28	6.0	362	4.8	3.1
Ear, nose and throat	700	9.9	47	10.1	747	9.9	10.9
Defective vision ...	716	10.1	19	4.1	735	9.7	9.6
Defective teeth ...	643	9.1	52	11.2	695	9.2	3.7
Other diseases ...	3,192	45.0	235	50.5	3,427	45.4	59.2
Nothing abnormal detected	178	2.5	9	2.0	187	2.5	1.7
Total defects ...	7,090		465		7,555		
Individuals	6,916		438		7,354		

APPENDIX IIIb.
CONDITION OF CHILDREN'S HEADS—SPECIAL EMERGENCY AND CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS
SPECIAL EMERGENCY INSPECTIONS.

Month.	School Medical Officers at 52 Selected Schools.						General Practitioners at most Schools outwith the 52 Schools.					
	Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.		
	Nits.			Nits.			Nits.			Nits.		
	Exmd.	Minor	Totals	Exmd.	Minor	Totals	Exmd.	Minor	Totals	Exmd.	Minor	Totals
1940 Aug.	1,393	252 (18.1)	39 (2.8) 291 (20.9)	1,510	498 (33.0)	229 (15.2) 727 (48.1)	4,646	596 (12.8)	66 (1.4) 662 (14.2)	4,479	1,388 (31.0)	322 (7.2) 1,710 (38.2)
Sept.	2,950	578 (19.6)	116 (3.9) 694 (23.5)	4,406	1,835 (41.6)	693 (15.7) 2,528 (57.4)	3,901	299 (7.6)	31 (1.0) 330 (8.5)	3,326	889 (26.7)	243 (7.3) 1,132 (34.0)
Oct.	2,972	500 (16.8)	94 (3.2) 594 (20.0)	4,182	1,566 (37.4)	588 (14.1) 2,154 (51.5)	3,936	377 (9.6)	68 (1.7) 445 (11.3)	3,474	881 (25.4)	285 (8.2) 1,166 (33.6)
Nov.	2,402	443 (18.4)	91 (3.8) 534 (22.2)	3,115	1,372 (44.0)	464 (14.9) 1,836 (58.9)	3,759	323 (8.6)	59 (1.5) 382 (10.2)	3,337	899 (27.0)	314 (9.4) 1,213 (36.4)
Dec.	2,580	446 (17.3)	83 (3.2) 529 (20.5)	3,158	1,424 (45.1)	496 (15.7) 1,920 (60.8)	—	No Examinations—Diphtheria Immunisation.				
1941 Jan.	69	2 (2.9)	3 (4.3) 5 (7.2)	10	3 (30.0)	— 3 (30.0)	2,975	234 (7.9)	41 (1.4) 275 (9.2)	2,566	599 (23.3)	138 (5.4) 737 (28.7)

APPENDIX IIb. Continued.

CONDITION OF CHILDREN'S HEADS—SPECIAL EMERGENCY AND CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

SPECIAL EMERGENCY INSPECTIONS—Contd.

Month.	School Medical Officers at 52 Selected Schools.						General Practitioners at most Schools outwith the 52 Schools.					
	Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.		
	Nits.			Nits.			Nits.			Nits.		
	Exmd.	Minor	Major	Exmd.	Minor	Major	Exmd.	Minor	Major	Exmd.	Minor	Major
	Totals			Totals			Totals			Totals		
1941												
Feb.	2,829	457 (16·2)	83 (2·9)	540 (19·1)	1,454 (39·9)	569 (15·6)	2,023 (55·5)	223 (6·8)	31 (0·9)	2,660	613 (23·0)	159 (6·0)
Mar.	2,045	448 (21·9)	69 (3·4)	517 (25·3)	1,319 (42·1)	518 (16·5)	1,837 (58·7)	250 (7·1)	26 (0·7)	2,969	739 (24·9)	239 (8·0)
April	335	49 (14·6)	15 (4·5)	64 (19·1)	134 (36·2)	59 (15·9)	193 (52·2)	No Examinations—Evacuation Duties.			—	
May	2,472	426 (17·2)	99 (4·0)	525 (21·2)	1,496 (39·5)	655 (17·3)	2,151 (56·8)	383 (13·4)	50 (1·8)	2,408	733 (30·4)	233 (9·7)
June	2,343	427 (18·2)	94 (4·0)	521 (22·2)	1,480 (41·8)	664 (18·7)	2,144 (60·5)	341 (15·2)	65 (2·9)	1,873	566 (30·2)	215 (11·5)
Totals	22,390	4,028 (18·0)	786 (3·5)	4,814 (21·5)	12,581 (40·8)	4,935 (16·0)	17,516 (56·8)	3,026 (9·7)	437 (1·4)	27,092	7,307 (27·0)	2,148 (7·9)

APPENDIX IIb.—Continued.

CONDITION OF CHILDREN'S HEADS—SPECIAL EMERGENCY AND CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

SCHOOL NURSES AT 52 SELECTED SCHOOLS.										NURSE INSPECTRESSES AT 90 SCHOOLS.			
Month.	Boys.				Girls.				Boys and Girls.				
	Exmd.	Nits.			Exmd.	Nits.			1st Ex.	2nd Ex.	Nits.		
		Minor.	Major.	Totals.		Minor.	Major.	Totals.			Infected	Infested	Totals.
1940													
August ...	10,328	2,019 (19.5)	176 (1.7)	2,195 (21.3)	14,253	5,807 (40.7)	1,211 (8.5)	7,018 (49.2)					
September	3,701	750 (20.3)	92 (2.5)	841 (22.7)	5,457	2,119 (38.8)	602 (11.0)	2,721 (49.9)			Not in operation.		
October ...	845	221 (26.2)	16 (1.9)	237 (28.0)	1,579	663 (42.0)	194 (12.3)	857 (54.3)	16,213*	5,681 (35.0)		131 (0.8)	5,812 (35.8)
November	1,195	218 (18.2)	14 (1.2)	232 (19.4)	1,931	860 (44.5)	280 (14.5)	1,140 (59.0)	22,513*	5,794 (25.7)		173 (0.8)	5,967 (26.5)
December	989	174 (17.6)	37 (3.7)	211 (21.3)	1,580	626 (39.6)	255 (16.1)	881 (55.8)	10,019*	3,274 (32.7)	87 (0.9)	3,361 (33.5)	
1941													
January ...	871	176 (20.2)	17 (2.0)	193 (22.2)	1,464	617 (42.1)	178 (12.2)	795 (54.3)	8,696*	3,929 (45.2)	86 (1.0)	4,015 (46.2)	
February...	1,061	196 (18.5)	17 (1.6)	213 (20.1)	1,572	626 (39.8)	228 (14.5)	854 (54.3)	11,701*	3,690 (31.5)	44 (0.4)	3,734 (31.9)	

CONDITION OF CHILDREN'S HEADS—SPECIAL EMERGENCY AND CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.
CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.—Continued.

Month.	SCHOOL NURSES AT 52 SELECTED SCHOOLS.										NURSE INSPECTRESSES AT 90 SCHOOLS.			
	Boys.					Girls.					Boys and Girls.			
	Nits.					Nits.					Nits.			
	Exmd.	Minor	Major	Totals	Exmd.	Minor	Major	Totals	2nd Ex.	1st Ex.	Infected	Infested	Totals	
1941														
March ...	1,028	208 (20·2)	27 (2·6)	235 (22·9)	1,152	490 (42·5)	211 (18·3)	701 (60·9)	5,036†	8,717†	1,856 (21·3)	64 (0·7)	1,920 (22·0)	
April ...		No Examinations— Evacuation Duties.			26	9 (34·6)	2 (7·7)	11 (42·3)	2,322†	5,072†	1,345 (26·5)	17 (0·3)	1,362 (26·9)	
May ...	520	139 (26·7)	7 (1·3)	146 (28·1)	1,395	628 (45·0)	287 (20·6)	915 (65·6)	3,905†	6,472†	1,617 (25·0)	72 (1·1)	1,689 (26·1)	
June ...	2,440	324 (13·3)	45 (1·8)	369 (15·1)	1,595	699 (43·8)	211 (13·2)	910 (57·1)	4,531†	3,841†	867 (22·6)	40 (1·0)	907 (23·6)	
*October to February returns based on first and subsequent exams. —>														
† March to June returns based on first examinations only.														
† March to June subsequent examinations—no details.														
Totals	22,978	4,425 (19·3)	447 (1·9)	4,872 (21·2)	32,004	13,144 (41·1)	3,659 (11·4)	16,803 (52·5)	15,794†	109,038				

APPENDIX IIIb.—Continued.

SPECIAL EMERGENCY INSPECTION.

Other Defects than Nits and Vermin.

Code.	Condition.	Boys.	1941 Girls.	Totals.	1940 Totals.
PC	—Nits, minor involvement ...	See preceding Tables.			
PC+	—Nits and/or vermin, more marked				
SK	—Imp. cont. or other skin condition— Not Scabies ...	1,340 (2.5%)	742 (1.3%)	2,082 (1.9%)	1,245 (1.8%)
BW	—Enuresis ...	731 (1.4%)	676 (1.2%)	1,407 (1.3%)	1,057 (1.5%)
RE	—Otorrhoea ...	448 (.8%)	392 (.7%)	840 (.8%)	571 (.8%)
Car	—Heart condition...	240 (.4%)	200 (.3%)	440 (.4%)	424 (.6%)
Ft	—Epileptic or other Fits ...	37 (.1%)	11 (.0%)	48 (.0%)	42 (.1%)
TM	—Tubercular conditions ...	42 (.1%)	36 (.1%)	78 (.1%)	69 (.1%)
Ort	—Crippling conditions ...	93 (.2%)	67 (.1%)	160 (.1%)	86 (.1%)
Z	—Other conditions	1,968 (3.7%)	1,775 (3.1%)	3,743 (3.4%)	1,930 (2.7%)
IC	—Infectious disease contact ...	60 (.1%)	54 (.1%)	114 (.1%)	438 (.6%)
✓	—Freedom from disability ...	40,845 (76.3%)	27,378 (47.2%)	68,223 (61.2%)	36,846 (51.8%)
O	—Infectious diseases hospital cases ...	9 (.0%)	8 (.0%)	17 (.0%)	65 (.1%)
CL	—Scabies, marked nits, etc. ...	256 (.5%)	522 (.9%)	778 (.7%)	839 (1.2%)
Total individuals		53,506	57,950	111,456	71,127

APPENDIX IIIc.

INSPECTION IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO EVACUATION.

From 1st April until 8th August, 1941, pupils registered for evacuation with groups of children in their own schools were examined by medical officers on the day preceding the evacuation of the group and on the day of evacuation. Analyses of the results of the two medical examinations would not usually give the same result, as many children would have defects removed overnight at home or in a clearing-house—cleansing of heads, including haircutting, for example.

The actual numbers of children admitted to the clearing-houses on account of head condition was 489; many of these were treated overnight and evacuated with their school groups next day; others were evacuated at a later date; 275 children with skin condition—mainly scabies—were admitted to the clearing-houses; others so classified below were treated at clinics.

The following analysis of the group evacuation inspection results for 12,429 children is based on returns received from the schools immediately after the evacuation of the school groups:—

Evacuation in School Groups—

Children sent to clearing-houses—

For skin conditions (mainly scabies)	272	(2.2%)
For head conditions (nits and vermin)	344	(2.7%)
Children whose parents refused clearing-house treatment ...	176	(1.4%)
Children otherwise unsuitable for evacuation	152	(1.2%)
Children evacuated with school parties	11,485	(92.4%)

Total children examined 12,429

Individual children—

Inspected immediately prior to evacuation to two Government Camps.

	1941	1940
Fit	489 (55.6%)	381 (68.8%)
Deferred on account of nits and vermin	226 (25.7%)	106 (19.1%)
Deferred on other grounds	139 (15.8%)	47 (8.5%)
Not fit	26 (3.0%)	20 (3.6%)

Total children examined 880 554

Others—

Individual children inspected immediately prior to evacuation, including those for residential centres for physically and mentally defective children and for nursery school children—

	1941	1940
Fit	1,072 (71.3%)	5,581 (82.5%)
Deferred on account of nits and vermin	278 (18.5%)	675 (10.0%)
Deferred on other grounds	144 (9.6%)	286 (4.2%)
Not fit	9 (.6%)	226 (3.4%)

Total children examined 1,503 6,768

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA.

Disability	At Ordinary Schools	At Special Schools or Classes	At no School or Institution	Total
Blind, &c.				

It is not possible in present circumstances to give this return in the form suggested by the Department of Health. (See Report 1939, page 67.)

TABLE V.

(a) DENTAL PROPAGANDA AND INSPECTION.

Dental Propaganda.—"First Dental Cards" (referred to in previous reports—1936, page 45; 1937, page 46) were used as widely as possible having regard to the clinic accommodation in each district. The number of cards issued and the results of these issues during the session and during 1939 are given below:—

	1941	1939
Schools in which cards were issued	73	142
Cards issued—		
Not returned or returned blank	3,463 (16·5%)	2,570 (9·6%)
"Treatment not necessary"...	5,440 (26·0%)	6,336 (23·7%)
For private treatment ...	8,622 (41·1%)	9,152 (34·1%)
Accepted offer of school clinic treatment	3,440 (16·4%)	8,733 (32·6%)
	<u>20,965</u>	<u>26,791</u>

The marked variation in corresponding figures for the two years no doubt arises from changes in family income level (see below).

Dental Inspection.—The numbers of children inspected by the school dentists and the results of these inspections during the session and during 1939 are given below:—

	1941	1939
Schools in which dental inspections were held	64	33
Half-days spent at inspections ...	118	69
Children inspected—		
With sound teeth	4,337 (15·2%)	1,971 (12·4%)
Requiring treatment—		
Not urgent	22,506 (78·1%)	12,522 (78·6%)
Urgent	1,619 (6·7%)	1,433 (9·0%)
	<u>28,462</u>	<u>15,926</u>

Cards were issued to those requiring treatment:—

Not returned	8,845 (36·7%)	1,524 (10·9%)
"Treatment declined"	155 (0·6%)	69 (0·5%)
For private treatment	10,095 (41·8%)	8,034 (57·6%)
Accepted offer of school clinic treatment	5,030 (20·8%)	4,328 (31·0%)
	<u>24,125</u>	<u>13,955</u>

The increased percentage with sound teeth in 1941, as compared with 1939, would arise because the increased number of inspections would result in the inclusion of some better class schools; the increase

in the proportion of cards not returned can be accounted for by part-time education, disturbance of usual routine (evacuation, etc.); the lower percentage of acceptances of clinic treatment is doubtless due to the increase in family incomes. (The "scale of necessity" was raised after the end of the session.)

(b) TREATMENT AT DENTAL CLINICS.

The following figures include 42 attendances of pre-school cases :—

				Boys	1941 Girls	Totals	1940 Totals	1939 Totals
Actually treated by the School Dental Officers—								
First treatment	...	...	...	5,402	5,484	10,886	7,956	22,383
Further treatment	...	...	...	4,883	5,143	10,026	7,651	22,041
Total attendances for treatment	...	...	...	10,285	10,627	20,912	15,607	44,424
Attended but not treated	...	...	...	Not available.		3,713	1,779	4,609
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	24,625	17,386	49,033
Fillings—								
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	778	1,026	1,804	1,610	4,371
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	88	87	175	192	1,018
Extractions—								
Permanent teeth—								
Without anaesthetic	...	...	...	12	6	18	6	12
With local anaesthetic	...	...	...	1,786	2,043	3,829	2,721	7,801
With general anaesthetic	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	7
Totals	...	...	...	1,798	2,049	3,847	2,727	7,820
Temporary teeth—								
Without anaesthetic	...	...	...	80	72	152	91	554
With local anaesthetic	...	...	...	12,029	11,604	23,633	14,876	42,559
With general anaesthetic	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	9
Totals	...	...	...	12,109	11,676	23,785	14,967	43,122
Number of administrations of general anaesthetic				...	...	—	—	4
					1941			
				Perm. teeth.	Temp. teeth.	Totals	1940 Totals	1939 Totals
Other operations—								
Scalings	...	...	...	532	9	541	531	818
Gum treatment	...	...	...	452	188	640	844	1,758
Silver nitrate dressings	...	...	...	310	1,893	2,203	1,467	3,452
Temporary fillings	...	...	...	542	31	573	1,011	1,854
Others	...	...	...	206	29	235	243	579
Half-days devoted to inspection	...	...	...	...	...	118	136	69
Half-days devoted to treatment	...	...	...	...	...	2,805	2,628	3,766
Half-days devoted to A.R.P.	...	...	...	...	...	—	1,192	—
Half-days devoted to visiting urgent cases in homes or schools	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	—

The ratio of fillings to extractions (permanent teeth only) in the last four years was as follows:—

		1938	1939	1940	1941
Extractions	... ..	8,134	7,820	2,727	3,847
Fillings	... ..	4,319	4,371	1,610	1,804
Ratio of fillings to extractions	...	53:100	56:100	59:100	47:100

Apart from the above work done in the City, the 372 periods devoted to evacuation work shown on page 10 included the treatment of 468 children (498 attendances) and the inspection only of an additional 104 children at four centres outwith the City for which Glasgow was directly responsible: the main work done was 600 extractions and 13 fillings of temporary teeth and 92 extractions and 24 fillings of permanent teeth. In addition, one dentist was lent to a receiving area for two months.

APPENDIX VI.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT STATISTICS
(of which details are given throughout Report) showing variations from
Statistics for previous year.

A. *Inspection.*

Type	Cases 1941	Cases 1940	Variation from previous year Cases
Systematic Examinations (page 41)	40,073	1,570	+ 38,977 (2482.6 %)
Systematic Examinations—Special Schools (page 42)	474		
Other Examinations in Schools (page 42)	26,581	6,640	+ 19,941 (300.3 %)
Other Examinations mainly in Clinics (page 42)	3,403	2,755	+ 648 (23.5 %)
Special Inspections and Re-inspec- tions—Mental Defect (page 39)	734	271	+ 463 (170.8 %)
Emergency and other Evacuation Examinations (page 43) ...	181,250	354,936	— 173,686 (48.9 %)
Dental Inspections (page 66) ...	28,462	1,521	+ 26,941 (1771.3 %)
Totals	280,977	367,693	— 86,716 (23.6 %)

B. *Treatment.*

Disease, &c.	Cases		Variations from previous year	Attendances		Variations from previous year
	1941	1940		1941	1940	
Ear Examined only)	1,950 695	1,820 701	+ 130 (7.1%) - 6 (0.9%)	36,831 Included above	24,572	+ 12,259 (49.9%)
	2,645	2,521	+ 124 (4.9%)	36,831	24,572	+ 12,259 (49.9%)
Eye	1,917	1,812	+ 105 (5.8%)	18,487	14,367	+ 4,120 (28.7%)
Skin—Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor in- juries, &c.	1,247	1,167	+ 80 (6.9%)	98,911 Included above 56	74,640 39	+ 24,271 (32.5%) + 17 (43.6%)
Diseases of Skin ...	11,852	8,235	+ 3,617 (43.9%)			
Ringworm and Favus	211	139	+ 72 (51.8%)			
X-ray treatment ...		Included above				
	13,310	9,541	+ 3,769 (39.5%)	98,867	74,679	+ 24,288 (32.5%)
Other diseases ...	4,489	4,966	- 477 (9.6%)	11,853	11,132	+ 721 (6.5%)
Other diseases (pre- scribed for at schools)	1,290	802	+ 488 (60.8%)	Included above		
Other diseases (pre- scribed for at Skin & Clinics) ...	1,128	861	+ 267 (31.0%)	Included above		
Other diseases (attend- ances for medicine)		Included above		16,365	12,200	+ 4,165 (34.1%)
	6,907	6,629	+ 278 (4.2%)	28,218	23,332	+ 4,886 (20.9%)
Other diseases (Artifi- cial light treatment)	413	231	+ 182 (78.8%)	6,912	3,580	+ 3,332 (93.1%)
Defective vision ...	8,852	5,025	+ 3,827 (76.2%)	9,741	5,340	+ 4,401 (82.4%)
Defective teeth ...	10,886	7,956	+ 2,930 (36.8%)	24,625	17,386	+ 7,239 (41.6%)
Defective teeth (exam- ined only) ...	3,713	1,779	+ 1,934 (108.7%)	Included above		
Tonsils and Adenoids	1,161	766	+ 395 (51.6%)	3,725	2,489	+ 1,236 (49.7%)
Deformities (exercises, &c.	427	534	- 107 (20.0%)	13,328	11,454	+ 1,874 (16.4%)
Deformities (examined only)	184	615	- 431 (70.1%)	184	615	- 431 (70.1%)
Deformities (appliances and repairs) ...	70	61	+ 9 (14.8%)	157	92	+ 65 (70.7%)
	25,706	16,967	+ 8,739 (51.5%)	58,672	40,956	+ 17,716 (43.3%)
GRAND TOTAL ...	50,485	37,470	+ 13,015 (34.7%)	241,175	177,906	+ 63,269 (35.6%)

APPENDIX VII.

MILK SUPPLY TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The following table shows the relative number of milk rations supplied in the past three years:—

Total number of bottles supplied through out the normal school session—					1941	1940	1939
To necessitous children	...	...			2,284,549	438,655	7,886,674
Paid for by parents	...	...			13,236,988	2,459,022	12,757,380
					15,521,537	2,897,677	20,644,054
During July and August—							
To necessitous children	...	...			150,645	235,956	—
Paid for by parents	...	...	...		970,108	1,327,584	—
					1,120,753	1,563,540	—

The schools remained in session during July and August, 1940, but not during the corresponding months of 1941. In the latter year, however, certain schools were open for the supply of milk rations during the vacation.

For Sessions 1937-8 and 1938-9 as a whole the daily average numbers of milk rations supplied to the schools were sufficient to provide for 64 or 65 per 100 of the children in average attendance. During Session 1940-1 there were special reasons for fluctuations in the daily average supplied, but the figure increased from about 60 to 75 per 100 of the average attendance in the first four months of the session, was irregular thereafter, and reached 82 per 100 in June.

The quality of the milk was tested throughout the session by means of bacteriological, biological, and chemical analyses, and was found to be of good quality in nearly all instances.

APPENDIX VIII.

COMPARATIVE MEASUREMENTS OF CHILDREN IN ONE GLASGOW SCHOOL AND IN EACH OF TWO GOVERNMENT CAMPS FROM OCTOBER, 1940, UNTIL JUNE, 1941.

Arrangements were made to record the monthly variations in height and weight of children at one school in Glasgow and at two Government camps. At the camps the frequent entry and removal of children reduced the records upon which averages could be based, and owing to the widespread distribution of age in camps comparisons were based only on the records for children born in 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933 respectively.

The numbers of children of these age groups who were measured in October and in June, i.e., those who were in the school or in one of the camps during the whole period of the measurements, were 118 in Glasgow and 54 and 75 at the camps, these records for each centre being divided into four age groups, each of which was subdivided into the two sex groups. The number of children for whom there were comparable pairs of measurements for shorter periods was 228 in Glasgow and 199 and 275 at the two camps, again divided into eight sections.

On the basis of the records of the children measured in October and June and at shorter intervals as well, the children attending the Glasgow school showed most frequently the greatest average *height* increase; the children at Camp A showed consistently throughout the calculations the smallest average increase in *height*. On the other hand, for the children measured in October and in June, Camp A showed nearly all of the greatest average increases in *weight*, Camp G coming next, and the Glasgow school last. In respect of the calculations of increase of weight month by month Camp G showed most frequently the greatest increase, Camp A coming close behind and the Glasgow school clearly last.

If deductions from the calculations based on these limited numbers are to be relied upon, the effect of institutional life upon children which has been noted in connection with approved schools may be in evidence here, i.e., the greater freedom of the day school and home regime in respect of the amount of time during which the child may choose to be active or inactive, permits greater height increase, whereas the adequate food and the greater uniformity of the regime in the institution produces greater weight increase.

APPENDIX IX.

CLEARING-HOUSES.

In connection with the main scheme for evacuation of children in school groups, a system of clearing-houses was prepared, 8 schools being selected—6 for the treatment of skin diseases and 2 for uncleanliness of the head. The schools selected were chosen mainly from the point of view of safety (*i.e.*, distance from probable targets of military importance) and for their suitability in respect of hot water supply. Owing to the unexpectedly restricted extent of the evacuation not all of the schools chosen were actually used, but King's Park, St. Cuthbert's, Carnwadric, and, for a short time Albert Schools, were used for skin cases, and Ruchill and Croftfoot for cases of uncleanliness.

Staffs of Medical Officers and nurses for day and night duty were allocated to the clearing-houses. Barbers were instructed to attend particularly at the two uncleanliness centres, and their services were required at all centres. Volunteers from the Women's Emergency Services of the Corporation assisted with the domestic arrangements, and a staff of attendants assisted with the domestic work and with the washing of the children. Teachers, including members of the physical training staff, assisted in the management of the children during the day as well as assisting to staff the clearing-houses at night.

The 1940 evacuation scheme contemplated complete evacuation in two days. Serious lack of billets in receiving areas caused the evacuation of school groups to be spread over some months and to remain uncompleted. The larger numbers of children were sent away in April, smaller numbers were sent during the succeeding four months.

As affecting the clearing-house arrangements, the billeting difficulties created a serious problem. The original intention had been to "hold" the clearing-houses with voluntary staff for a day or two; nurses and doctors to be engaged in the work of evacuation during the day and taking over treatment as far as possible in the evenings. Following these two days it was anticipated that the whole of the Education Health Service medical staff would be free to concentrate upon the work of the clearing-houses. The partial evacuation, which took place slowly, left the Education Health Service with the necessity for providing staff for evacuation examinations daily, and for the maintenance of the school clinics which were still required for the children remaining in Glasgow.

The effect upon a voluntary staff recruited for service on one or two days, and then asked to maintain their activities for weeks on end can be imagined, and the ultimate failure to evacuate children from the clearing-houses to receiving areas when cured, created a serious position in dealing with cases of a contagious disease like scabies. Adequate arrangements for segregation of cured cases were not possible and many of the children were re-infected.

The following statement gives details as to disposal of the children admitted to the clearing-houses :—

				For Skin Disease	For Unclean Heads
Taken away by parents ...	...	...	...	26	7
Unsuitable for evacuation ...	...	...	...	11	4
Transferred to hospitals ...	...	...	...	4	—
Left without permission ...	...	...	...	15	1
Evacuated independently or sent to schools (for group evacuation) ...			...	72	444
Sent home on closing of clearing-houses				147	33
Total admitted ...	...	...	...	275	489

Regarding children sent home on the closing of the clearing-houses, all were offered the opportunity of evacuation after any necessary clinic treatment.

The general opinion of those in charge of the clearing-houses was that, with the regular routine of good meals, daily bathing, games and early bedding, the physical condition of the children showed considerable improvement. Indeed, many children expressed reluctance to be discharged from these centres. On discharge children were fitted out if necessary with new clothing and underclothing from stores established in the clearing-houses by the School Welfare Department.

Two air raids during the night were experienced while these centres were in operation, but in no case was there panic among the children during their stay in the air raid shelters. This reflects great credit on the staff and on the efficiency of the arrangements made for transfer of the children from the dormitories to the shelters.

Experience of this scheme shows that, in the event of a similar system of clearing-houses being established, in order to avoid re-infection a centre should be provided to which cases can be drafted when cured. It is considered that the clearing-houses did not, under the conditions

which existed, fulfil satisfactorily the main purposes for which they were opened, *i.e.*, the concentrative treatment of infectious skin conditions in a centre where the children would not be exposed to home re-infection and where the treatment could be adequately supervised. With large groups of affected children living in clearing-houses the chances of re-infection from personal contact were more extensive and, it is believed, more likely to occur than under home conditions. There are now many specially established centres where children suffering from scabies can receive effective treatment locally, and the need for clearing-houses for this purpose does not seem to be essential. The advantage of dispersal of children in their own homes over the City as opposed to concentration in clearing-houses under conditions of possible night bombing does not need to be stressed.

The position in regard to verminous cases and their treatment is somewhat different. Children must be free from vermin if they are to be evacuated; the only effective and rapid way to achieve this is by cropping the hair. Partial cutting *was* adopted at first, but complaints from the receiving areas were frequent in these cases. If local clinics were used for this purpose, parents would probably withhold sanction, in which case the only option would be to withdraw the offer of evacuation.

APPENDIX X.

- CLEANLINESS SUPERVISION BY SENIOR WOMEN ASSISTANTS (ASSISTED BY WELFARE ATTENDANTS) AT SIX SELECTED SCHOOLS.

Summary of Reports made by Head Teachers in June, 1941.

1. In January, 1941, arrangements were made for an experimental system of supervision of the cleanliness of the children—in particular their heads—by the Senior Women Assistants, freed from other duties. These teachers had the assistance of Welfare Attendants—generally part-time milk attendants whose appointments were extended.

2. The six schools were Broomloan Road, Dalmarnock, Gorbals, Sacred Heart Girls and Infants, St. Joseph's Girls and Infants, and St. Saviour's.

3. Except in one of these schools, all the children in attendance were examined regarding cleanliness on at least three occasions, generally in the months of January, March and May. (At one large school the Infant Department was omitted after the first inspection; it is in a separate building.)

4. At the inspections the children were classified in respect of the condition of their heads (" P.C." and " P.C. + "). In the less satisfactory cases the children were given private lessons in hygiene, were informed that they should be cleansed at home or that, failing such cleansing, their mothers should be asked to give written " consent " for cleansing at school.

5. Mothers were invited to attend school to meet the Senior Woman Assistant in private regarding the cleansing and they were encouraged to do the work themselves and advised how to proceed.

6. Where the operation of the " shift " system of attendance at the schools permitted, opportunity was taken to have the older children come for cleansing outwith their class hours, as there would then be less chance of their class-mates being aware of the purpose of the attendance.

7. The method of cleansing adopted was that of fine combing of the heads with combs dipped in acetic acid or in methylated spirits. In bad cases, especially among older children, a solution of methylated spirits and water was applied to the hair under cover of a rubber cap, but as this method required about an hour's application it was less satisfactory for infants.

8. The less marked infection (P.C.) cases were re-inspected periodically ; daily at first in some cases.

9. Attention was not confined entirely to heads. The class teachers supervised conditions of clothing and footwear in respect of repair, &c., and each class received a regular hygiene lesson from the Senior Woman Assistant.

10. Some of the schools maintained a " Welfare Cupboard " equipped with needles, thread, buttons, &c., and dirty children were often sent there to wash and tidy themselves.

11. Inspection of cleanliness of the body was not attempted by the Senior Women Assistants. The School Medical Officers following Routine Medical Inspection reported the names of children infected with vermin of the body for periodical re-inspection by the school staff.

12. The work generally occupied the full time of the Senior Woman Assistant unless when in the absence of other teachers, she was temporarily engaged in class teaching.

13. The effect of the scheme, apart from the cleanliness of heads, was to produce considerable improvement in the condition of the children. One school reported that some of the children are much brighter and happier as a result of the improvement effected. All were agreed that a special feature had been the considerable reduction in the number of badly infested heads although absolute freedom from infection was difficult to achieve in many cases.

14. The scheme had the effect of encouraging mothers to pay more attention to their children's hair. Specially effective steel combs had been bought in many instances. The older girls, properly instructed in methods of cleansing hair, were believed to be assisting in some cases with the care of their younger brothers and sisters.

15. Mothers had attended the school for advice and instruction in considerable numbers, one school giving a figure of 515 interviews and another the figure of 70.

16. In most schools great success was reported in the matter of encouraging girls of all ages to adopt short hair styles of hair-dressing. One school stated that the scheme had resulted in the abolition of "perms." Another school reported that 287 girls had their hair "shingled" and that others had their hair cut short. One school, however, reported very little success in this respect.

17. Certain additional difficulties had recently appeared, three of the schools reporting a deterioration in cleanliness due to the children crowding in air raid shelters. Most of the schools agreed that an additional difficulty was the increasing number of mothers who were working. Some of them were on night duties so that they could not see to the cleansing of the children before school in the morning. Disturbances of the school régime on account of holidays and evacuation were also referred to.

18. The following table summarises the returns from the six schools regarding the conditions found by the Senior Woman Assistant on inspecting all the children in attendance at three dates in 1941—generally in the months of January, March and May. The numbers and percentages of children placed in each category are given—but it should be noted that the figures relating to body vermin are based on reports made by the School Medical Officers following their routine inspections.

(On account of the undressing necessary, the question of body vermin was not stressed in the instructions to the teaching staff.)

Table showing conditions found in three successive Inspections.

BOYS.

	1st Inspection		2nd Inspection		3rd Inspection	
	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage
No. of Boys with—						
Vermin of Head ...	95	5.3	65	4.4	28	2.2
„ Body ...	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
„ Head and Body ...	4	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.1
Nits in Hair ...	540	30.1	392	26.6	158	12.4
Without Nits or Vermin but dirty and uncared for ...	167	9.3	157	10.6	88	6.9
Clean and well-cared for	987	55.0	859	58.2	1,000	78.4
Totals ...	1,795	—	1,476	—	1,276	(4,547)

GIRLS.

	1st Inspection		2nd Inspection		3rd Inspection	
	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage
No. of Girls with—						
Vermin of Head ...	427	14.3	225	8.9	93	4.4
„ Body ...	—	—	2	0.1	4	0.2
„ Head and Body ...	11	0.4	—	—	2	0.1
Nits in Hair ...	1,481	49.7	1,016	40.0	516	24.6
Without Nits or Vermin but dirty and uncared for ...	189	6.3	131	5.2	103	4.9
Clean and well-cared for	869	29.2	1,166	45.9	1,382	65.8
Totals ...	2,977	—	2,540	—	2,100	(7,617)

19. From the table above it will be seen that 12,164 inspections were made under the scheme (4,547 boys and 7,617 girls) and that in consequence of evacuation, the numbers inspected were lower at each date.

20. It will also be observed that there was a marked reduction in the percentages of children (a) with verminous heads (from 5.3 to 2.2 per cent. in case of boys and from 14.3 to 4.4 in the case of girls), and (b) with nits in the hair (from 30.1 to 12.4 per cent. in the case of boys and from 49.7 to 24.6 per cent. in the case of girls). Conversely, the percentages of "clean and well-cared for" children increased from 55 to 78.4 per cent. in the case of boys and from 29.2 to 65.8 per cent. in the case of girls. These characteristics were, according to the detailed returns, generally in evidence throughout the six schools and throughout the various departments of each school.

(The scheme was continued in session 1941-42.)